

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 2148.—VOL. LXXVII.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE PRINCESS OF WALES PRESENTING THE PRIZES AT THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.—SEE PAGE 109.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd inst., at 22, Holland Park, W., the wife of Adelino Pinto Leite, of a son.
On the 24th inst., at 3, Palace Gardens-Terrace, Kensington, W., the wife of Hugh Ross, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 20th inst., at 40, Eccleston-square, Lady Emily Chichester of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., at Westport House, Portrush, County Antrim, Ireland, by special license, by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, Rector of Agherton, Sewell Hamilton, Esq., to Helena Robinson, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Robinson, Rector of Bovevagh, and Precentor of Christ's Church, Dublin, granddaughter of the late Rev. Sir John Robinson, Bart., Archdeacon of Armagh, and Prebend of Kildare, and of the Right Hon. Henry Jeffery Flower, Viscount Ashbrook.

On the 21st inst., at Mellifont Church, Richard Quin, Esq., youngest son of the Rev. Richard Quin, Rector of Forkhill, to Dorothea Roberta, daughter of the late Robert Foster Dunlop, Esq., and of the Hon. Mrs. Dunlop, of Monasterboice House, County Louth, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 20th inst., at Clarence-parade, Southsea, Emma Dorothea, widow of Major George Ash Thompson, late of Arkhill, Tyrone, Ireland.

On the 23rd inst., at 4, St. James's-square, the Dowager Countess Cowper, aged 74.

On the 16th inst., at Pretoria, Transvaal, of enteric fever, Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, Major, and Lieutenant-General 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, aged 43, eldest son of Sir Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, Bart.

On the 22nd inst., at Hill-street, Baroness de Cetto, in her 80th year, widow of Baron de Cetto, formerly Bavarian Minister at the Court of St. James's.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 7.

SUNDAY, AUG. 1.
Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
Lammas Day.
Morning Lessons: 1 Kings xii.; Rom. ii. 1-17. Evening Lessons: 1 Kings xiii. or xvii.; Matt. xvi. 24-xvii. 14.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Curry; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Hon. and Rev. A. T. Lytton, Principal of Selwyn College, Cambridge.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Francis Garden.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. H. Stanton; 3 p.m., Rev. F. Garden.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. R. W. Thompson, Assistant Chaplain.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger.

MONDAY, AUG. 2.
Bank Holiday.
The Royal Academy, closing day.
Archæological Institute at Lincoln, excursion to Navenby, &c.; evening, general concluding meeting.
Bee exhibition, Horticultural Society's Gardens, last day.
International Gun and Polo Club, Brighton (two days).
Rowing: Bath, Bedford, and Oxford Regattas.
Races: Croydon, Ripon, Kempton Park.
Athletic Sports: Arundel, Sudbury, Bedford, Hadeleigh, Littlehampton, Spalding, Northampton, Newport (Mon.).

TUESDAY, AUG. 3.
Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, Brighton Races.
Cowes (four days).

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4.
Agricultural Society, noon.

THURSDAY, AUG. 5.
Toxophilite Society, extra target.

FRIDAY, AUG. 6.
New Moon, 3.45 a.m.
The Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Lewes Races.

SATURDAY, AUG. 7.
Trinity Law Sittings end.
Birmingham Regatta.
The Lord Mayor's Dinner to her Majesty's Ministers.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | | THERMOM. | | WIND. | | General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning. | Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning. |
|------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----|--------------------|---|---|
| | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Maximum, read at 10 a.m. | Minimum, read at 10 a.m. | Miles. | In. | | | |
| July | 18 29.931 | 63.0 | 57.8 | 84 | 8 | 70.8 | 57.6 | SW. | 290 | 0.005 | | |
| | 19 29.986 | 62.6 | 54.0 | 75 | 8 | 71.6 | 56.9 | SW. WSW. | 254 | 0.000 | | |
| | 20 30.065 | 62.8 | 50.5 | 66 | 5 | 72.9 | 55.0 | WSW. W. NNW. | 162 | 0.000 | | |
| | 21 29.998 | 64.1 | 50.7 | 74 | 7 | 74.6 | 55.9 | E. S. | 144 | 0.240 | | |
| | 22 29.964 | 59.9 | 55.0 | 85 | 8 | 70.6 | 55.4 | E. SE. | 109 | 0.000 | | |
| | 23 29.945 | 63.7 | 55.5 | 76 | 6 | 74.1 | 54.2 | SE. S. | 160 | 0.000 | | |
| | 24 29.846 | 63.4 | 56.1 | 78 | 8 | 73.3 | 59.5 | SSW. SW. | 203 | 0.005 | | |

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.914 29.982 30.067 30.042 29.973 29.993 29.879
Temperature of Air .. 65.0 64.3 63.2 67.0 58.0 66.2 66.3
Temperature of Evaporation .. 58.6 58.7 58.6 62.6 57.7 59.9 59.0
Direction of Wind .. WSW. SW. W. S. E. S. SSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 7.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 10 55 10 33 | 11 12 11 50 | — 0 18 0 45 | 1 8 1 39 1 50 | 2 7 2 25 | 2 40 2 55 | 3 12 3 40 |

NATIONAL BANK HOLIDAY.

ON MONDAY, AUG. 2.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS

will give
TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES at the ST. JAMES'S HALL,
the first in the AFTERNOON at THREE,
the second in the EVENING at EIGHT.
These truly great American Comedians,
Mr. GEORGE THATCHER, Mr. E. M. HALL, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. POWERS,
and the whole of the new and magnificent company of forty performers
will appear both afternoon and evening.
Doors open at 2.30 and 7 o'clock.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS

have prepared
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND MOST DELIGHTFUL PROGRAMME
for presentation on the
NATIONAL BANK HOLIDAY,
MONDAY,
on which occasion there will be a Special
DAY PERFORMANCE, commencing at Three o'clock,
in addition to the usual
EVENING PERFORMANCE at EIGHT.
Last week of the eminent American Comedians.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK

in England of those truly great and eminent Comedians,
Mr. GEORGE THATCHER, Mr. E. M. HALL, Mr. JOHNSON, and
Mr. POWERS,
their contracts expiring on Aug. 7.
Such a success as that which has been achieved by the above-named artists is but of rare occurrence, the St. James's Hall having been crowded to repletion every night during the past four weeks.
Tickets and Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, from 9.30 till 6 o'clock every day.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT THREE AND EIGHT.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
New and Powerful Company.
including the four great comedians of the San Francisco Minstrels.
Mr. GEORGE THATCHER, Mr. POWERS, Mr. E. M. HALL, and Mr. JOHNSON.
Their Last Week in England.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR
TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every Weekday at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 8.45 p.m.; and on Sundays from Victoria 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap Fast Trains from Victoria at 10.35 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon.
Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea, including Admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via

NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.
DAY SERVICE.—Every Weekday Morning.
NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.

FARES.—London to Paris and Back First Class .. £2 15 0 .. Second Class .. £1 19 0
Available for Return within One Month
Third-Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 38s.
A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.

Powerful Paddle-Steamers with excellent cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
HAYRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every week-night from Victoria and London Bridge as above.

HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.
SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Passengers are now booked through from London to Italy, Switzerland, and the South of France, by this route.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The EXPRESS ROUTE TO SCOTLAND. EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE FOR AUGUST, 1880:—

| | WEEKDAYS. | | | | | | SUNDAYS. | |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|----------|------|
| | King's Cross .. dep. | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
| Edinburgh | 5.15 | 10.0 | 10.35 | 8.0 | 8.30 | 9.0 | 8.20 | 9.0 |
| Glasgow | 5.30 | 10.15 | 10.50 | 8.15 | 8.45 | 9.15 | 8.35 | 9.15 |
| Pertth | 5.45 | 10.30 | 11.05 | 8.30 | 8.55 | 9.30 | 8.50 | 9.30 |
| Aberdeen | 6.10 | 10.55 | 11.30 | 8.55 | 9.20 | 9.55 | 9.15 | 9.55 |
| Inverness | — | — | — | — | 12.40 | 2.15 | 12.40 | 2.15 |
| | | | | | 2.45 | 6.25 | 2.45 | 6.25 |

A This Train will not be run after Aug. 13.
B This Train will not be run on Sundays after Aug. 15.
Pullman's Sleeping Cars and the Sleeping Carriages of the East Coast Companies will be attached to the 8.30 p.m. (Sundays, 8.20 p.m.) and 9.0 p.m. Down Expresses, and to the corresponding Up Night Trains from Perth, Glasgow, and Edinburgh.
Tourist and Pleasure Party Tickets are issued from the principal stations.
London, King's-cross Station, July, 1880. HENRY OAKLEY, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE.

TWO MONTHS, FORTNIGHTLY, and CHEAP SATURDAY TO MONDAY RETURN TICKETS are now issued to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Cromer, Southwold, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Harwich, Dovercourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Hunstanton.
For full particulars see Hand-bills and Time-tables.
London, July, 1880. WILLIAM BIRT, Acting General Manager.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM;" "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM;" with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.
MR. IRVING'S ANNUAL BENEFIT (THIS SATURDAY) NIGHT.
CHARLES I., Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry; M. Sidi, Reeves, Mr. Herbert Reeves; Mrs. Bancroft; Mr. J. L. Toole; Miss Ellen Terry and Mr. Irving.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—MESSRS. A.

and S. GATTI have the honour to announce that their ANNUAL SERIES of PROMENADE CONCERTS will COMENCE at the above Establishment TO-NIGHT, JULY 31. Conductor, Mr. Frederic H. Cowen, assisted by Mr. A. Burnet. Box-office open Daily from Ten to Five.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under

Royal Patronage.—GREAT HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—EVERY EVENING at Eight. G. H. Macdonald, Arthur Roberts, Hector Ludon, Astaire, Chiquita Troubadour Quartette, Keaney Kellins Troupe, Victorelli Troupe, Miss Emily Mott, Marie Compton, and Phoebe Donn. Concluding with a Comic Sketch. Prices, 6d. to 2s. 2s.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of M. Dewinne's New Grand Ballet NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN. At Ten. Premières Danseuses, Milles, Ada and Alice Hoyt, supported by Milles, Broughton, Powell, M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880.

Lord Hartington, the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question put to him by Mr. A. Arnold, made a statement to the House of Commons on Monday last elucidatory of the present position of affairs in Afghanistan. It was clear as to the facts already known, and cautious as to the inferences which some may be disposed to draw from them. It indicated, as might have been reasonably expected, a desire on the part of the Marquis of Ripon, as Viceroy of India, to avoid any visible break in the policy that had been sanctioned by his predecessor, Lord Lytton, and, at the same time, to give to it a general direction conducive to the main object of the present Cabinet. Indeed, when the noble Marquis arrived at the seat of Government in India there appeared to be no obvious reason for any abrupt change in the administrative course then being pursued in reference to Afghanistan. It had been already decided that, pending the occupation of Candahar and protection of the Frontier which had been assigned by the Treaty of Gundamuk, our troops should return as early as possible from Cabul and Northern Afghanistan. As it was extremely desirable, previously to this military withdrawal, that a strong and capable Ruler should be found to assume the Government of Cabul and of that district, Lord Lytton had opened communications, in March last, with Abdurrahman Khan. Ever since that time these communications have been in progress. They have extended over a length of time not anticipated in the first instance. The distance between Turkestan, where Abdurrahman had fixed his quarters, and Cabul necessarily made all intercourse between him and the Indian Government slow, and, therefore, comparatively infrequent. The Grandson of Dost Mahomet was, as Lord Hartington candidly admitted to be not unnatural, in the circumstances, somewhat distrustful of the apparently disinterested offer made to him by the British Government. Moreover, he wished to be recognised, if possible, as the Ameer of an undivided Afghanistan. His position in Turkestan itself was not by any means securely established, and he had to observe the utmost caution among the tribes in the direction of Cabul, to ascertain how far he might depend upon their support. For some time, therefore, he fought rather shy of negotiations with the British Government. Lord Lytton, however, no doubt anxious to terminate as speedily and as satis-

factorily as he could the invasion which he had commenced in some haste, and which had involved the Indian Government in such unexpected embarrassment, wisely determined to follow up his communications with Abdurrahman to a definite practical issue.

At this stage of affairs the new Viceroy could only continue the general plans which had been devised and set on foot by Lord Lytton. The outcome seems to have been so far successful. Abdurrahman has reached the neighbourhood of Cabul; has been well received by the Sirdars and the people; has been proclaimed Ameer at a Durbar held at Cabul with the assent of the British Government; and seems likely to be accepted by the "National party" in Afghanistan. The troops, therefore, of the Indian Government will shortly retire to positions selected partly with a view to their health, partly for the facilities they will give to the British authorities to watch the course of events and to afford protection to those Chiefs and Tribes who have been friendly to us; and, in the Autumn, will, it is hoped, return to India through the Passes. The Ameer has been simply recognised by the British Government, and such temporary assistance offered to him as may help him to establish his authority. No formal engagements have been entered into with him. No interference with the internal Government of Afghanistan is intended, or will be attempted. No British Resident is to be forced upon him; but, when occasion calls for it, a Mohammedan Envoy will be sent to Cabul. But the Ameer has been informed that he can have no relations with any other Foreign Power but ourselves, and that if he acts in conformity with our advice we shall support him against any "unprovoked aggression."

Lord Hartington did not speak very confidently upon the future prospects of Abdurrahman, or of the permanent pacification, through his instrumentality, of the Afghan tribes and people. None but those who are ignorant of the country—of its population, its chiefs, and its past history—would venture to do so. Our recent experience (to say nothing of that which is more remote) teaches us that the less we meddle with affairs in Afghanistan the better it will be both for our Indian Empire and for the well-being of the United Kingdom. Military dominion—less, perhaps, in that than in most countries—is not to be regarded as identical with social order, prosperity, or peace. We can wield the sword in the East with full assurance of success; but it is not by the sword that its resources are to be developed. This, perhaps, is beginning to be better understood than it once was. Meanwhile, we have to pay a heavy penalty for our knowledge. The Secretary of State for India has not yet told us the exact cost in money of the Afghan Campaigns, nor how much of it will have, in reason, to be shared by the people of this country with those of India. No doubt, however, the new burden to which both they and we are doomed to look forward will be a heavy one. The glitter and glory of military enterprise is found to be very expensive. It is a happy thing that such should be the case. Mankind, not alone of one race, or of one nation, but of all races and nations, are sufficiently prone to hostile aggressions to require being held to heavy bail for the preservation of the peace; and this especially in those cases in which what we call "civilisation" comes in close contiguity with semi-civilised or uncivilised races.

We are now threatened with another South African trouble. Great firmness, as well as care, on the part of the Colonial Government will be required to prevent another collision as dangerous and as unjustifiable as that with the Zulus. Indeed, when once the spirit of war has been let loose, it is scarcely possible to restrain it within intended limits. We know not that we have yet done with bloodshed in Afghanistan. It is not, by any means, unlikely that we shall see, or hear, more of it in South Africa. What passes under the name of "spirited Foreign Policy" in theory very easily, and sometimes even necessarily, passes into a practical shape terribly exacting in its demands, both upon life and upon the means of it. No blow, once struck, with whatever just intention, can be fully recalled. It is sure to leave behind it results which are to be deplored. Whatsoever we sow, that shall we also reap. It is true, in a much wider sense than is commonly understood, that they who take the sword shall perish by the sword.

It is understood that the Earl of Aberdeen will succeed the late Earl of Kintore as Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire.

The Lord Mayor presided at the first annual meeting of the Parkes Museum of Hygiene, which was held at the Mansion House on Tuesday. Amongst the speakers were Earl Fortescue, Sir W. Jenner, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Mr. George Palmer, M.P., Mr. Erichsen, and Mr. Erasmus Wilson.

The Lord Mayor's fund for the widows and children of those who perished in the Risco explosion has reached £4000, and the Mayor of Newport has collected £1500. It is computed that at least £18,000 will be required to make the same allowance as was made in the Abercrombie catastrophe.

The returns made up to the end of June show that during that month eighty-eight ships left the Mersey, with 20,757 emigrants. Of these, 7840 were English, 220 Scotch, 3679 Irish, 8832 foreign, and the nationalities of 186 were not known. Of the whole, 17,505 were bound for the United States, while 3023 sailed for British North America, 106 to South America, 67 to the East Indies, 3 to the West Indies, 6 to China, and 31 for the West Coast of Africa. There is a decrease of 8535 as compared with the previous month, but the emigrants were 9206 more than in June last year.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I read in that highly respectable journal the *Standard*, in its issue for the 27th inst.,

The mask of philanthropy and enthusiasm is gradually being lifted, and under its benevolent features we are permitted to discern the grim visage of war. Sympathy for the Hellenic race is slowly darkening into hatred of the Turk, and, having been lured into a pacific Conference, Europe is now being invoked to assume a martial attitude. Once more the apostles of the "bag and baggage" gospel are assailing our ears, and they perform their task with so little discretion that we are bluntly told we must be prepared to set our navies and armies in motion in order to do away once and for all with that "nuisance" the Ottoman Empire.

I hope, as we all hope, that grim-visaged War may have to hide his face again; but, touching Europe being lured into a pacific Conference and then invoked to assume a martial attitude, I should like to quote the opinion on the Eastern Question, generally, of one Torquato Tasso, who wrote a poem called "Jerusalem Delivered." Hear Tasso, in Fairfax's translation:—

For, if the Christian Princes ever strive
To win fair Greece out of the Tyrant's hands
And those usurping Ishmaelites deprive
Of woful Thrace, which now captivéd stands,
You must from Realms and Seas the Turk forth drive
As Godfrey chas'd them from Judea's lands;
And in this Legend all that glorious deed
Read while you arm you; arm you while you read.

It will thus be seen that the "bag and baggage" policy, so sternly reprehended by the *Standard*, is no new thing. It dates, indeed, from the sixteenth century. Earlier. It dates, indeed, from the year 1453, when Mahomet the Conqueror entered Constantinople. Mr. Gladstone is frequently reproached by the more frenzied among his opponents with having "needlessly reopened the Eastern Question." That question, I take it, has never been closed since the Christian Church of St. Sophia was violently converted into a Mahometan mosque; and it never will be, nor can be, nor should be closed until the Greek Patriarch says mass again at the high altar of the Church of St. Sophia, aforesaid.

One is getting rather tired of "Dr." Tannér from Minnesota (they say that he is an Englishman, and he certainly seems mad enough to be one) and his fast. I notice that my esteemed contemporary the *Observer*, of last Sunday, in an intelligent leader on the fasting man of New York, cites, *seriatim*, all the historical starvation cases which I quoted in this column last week—to wit, the murdering widow Cecilia Rygway, John Scott of Borthwick in Teviotdale, Mary Woughton of Wigginton, Christine Michelot, and so forth. But I am not about to bring any charge of "stealing my thunder" against the writer in the *Observer*: for the reason that I fancy we are both indebted for our starvation lore to the same admirable source of information, "Chambers's Book of Days." Scarcely, I think, could the modern journalist get on without the aid of that wonderful treasury of knowledge contained in two stout volumes of eight hundred pages each.

If I were asked by a young journalist to furnish him with a list of books for a library that would be eminently of service to him in the daily pursuit of his vocation, the following would be about the library of reference that I should suggest. The Bible, Cruden's Concordance thereto; Shakspeare, with the Cowden Clarke concordance; Burke's Peerage, Blackstone's Commentaries, De Lolme on the Constitution, Junius, Edmund Burke's works (and as many of the Bohn's Edition of Anything as he can get hold of), Murray's home and foreign guide books (old editions can be picked up for a song at the bookstalls), Chambers's Book of Days as aforesaid, Chaucer, Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, Southgate's "Many Thoughts of Many Minds," Buckle's Miscellanies and Commonplace Books, Montaigne, Rabelais, Paterson's Book of Roads, Cobbett's English Grammar, Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters, Cassell's Dictionary of Cookery; Hone's Table Book, Year Book, and Every Day Book; Paley's Natural Theology, Wood's Natural History, and the Newgate Calendar. You see that I have omitted both Lemprière's Classical Dictionary and Haydn's Dictionary of Dates. I did so omit these two books of reference purposely. Try to get up, either in your head or your commonplace book, a Lemprière and a Haydn of your own.

But here is another fasting memorandum, which I cheerfully place at the disposition of my esteemed *confère* of the *Observer*. It is from Underhill's—well, we will say, Underhill's "Petroleum Broke Loose." "In Colchester Jail," says Underhill, "within this last two years, Parnell, the Quaker, would needs fast forty days and nights; who, after he had fasted eight or nine days, suffered some food to be applied to him; but his body by fasting having lost its power of reception and concoction, he died."

That "library of reference" which I spoke of just now reminds me that there is lying before me a little, thin, quaint-looking volume of about a hundred and fifty pages entitled "Journals and Journalism, with a Guide for Literary Beginners." The book (published by Messrs. Field and Tuer) purports to be by "John Oldcastle," but this is probably a pseudonym. The type is old-fashioned; the paper has the hue and texture of old *papier de Hollande*; and, altogether, "Journals and Journalism," so far as its bibliographical aspect goes, might have been disinterred from the crypt of old St. Paul's (where the Paternoster-row booksellers kept their stocks) after the Great Fire. How many First Folios of Shakspeare perished in that monumental blaze, I wonder.

"John Oldcastle" discourses of "journals and journalists" from the different points of view of "introductions to editors," "how to begin," "journalism as a career," both as regards its "fair" and "seamy" sides, "pounds, shillings, and pence" (this is a very curious chapter, and it told me a variety of things which I never knew before), "how to correct proofs," and so forth. The text is pleasantly interspersed with facsimiles of the autographs of well-known journalists and men of letters. I should say that to young men anxious to enter upon a career of the laboriousness and the thanklessness of

which young men have generally only a very vague idea—in which the kicks are many and the halfpence are few—"John Oldcastle's" little book will be a very useful one. It is full of useful hints and bits of advice to journalistic aspirants.

Still, were I a young man, I should certainly not adopt journalism as a profession. With very rare exceptions, the career leads, eventually, to little beyond premature old age and indigence. Arguing from the mere brutal "pounds, shillings, and pence" standpoint, I would much rather, as things go at present, be an actor. A "walking gentleman" at a prosperous London theatre earns a much handsomer income than does an average journalist; and the walking gentleman's work is ridiculously light.

I hasten to correct an error into which I fell last week in a matter concerning the electric communication of the "latest news." That which I inadvertently called the "MacMahon Telephonic Company" is, in reality, the "MacMahon Telegraphic News Company," which is specially licensed by the Postmaster General for the purpose of supplying its subscribers with a telegraphic service of Parliamentary, sporting, and general news. In the United States the instruments or indicators are in general use in Stock Exchanges, clubs, theatres, hotels, restaurants, counting-houses, police-offices, and banks; and even in the drawing-room the "indicator," which is entirely self-acting, and requires no local batteries, no winding up, and no knowledge of telegraphy on the part of those who use it, is rapidly becoming popular.

There would seem to be a tolerably unanimous consensus of opinion, both among intelligent English travellers and unprejudiced native Americans, that the United States are not what is commonly termed a "picturesque" country, and that the aspect of American cities and the dress and manners of the inhabitants are, as a rule, prosaic. At the same time, it is worthy of curious remark that a love for the "proceSSION picturesque," for cortéges, cavalcades, and spectacular outings of the Belgian *kermesse* kind seems to be rapidly growing in the States. The Shrovetide Carnival at New Orleans is really a magnificent pageant; but it seems to have found a rival in a procession organised in San Francisco in honour of the "Glorious Fourth of July," which is described in the *San Francisco News Letter* as "the most Gorgeous Celebration ever presented on the Pacific Coast."

Among the leading attractions in this most "span-glorious" of shows, I note the "Independence Car," drawn by six snow-white horses, and supporting the Goddess of Liberty (Miss Jennie Sherman) surrounded by thirteen beautiful young ladies, representing the Thirteen original States of the Union, all busily engaged in signing the Declaration of Independence. How many times, I wonder, did they sign that immortal document between Oakland Ferry and the Pacific Hotel? Then there was a car with a Tableau Vivant picturing Life in the Sunny South, with "real darkies picking real cotton," and "jubilee songs and dances." On another ear Washington crossed the Delaware on real ice. "Buffalo Bill" and other Californian pioneers on horseback preceded a team of emigrant waggons drawn by oxen and containing a large number of real babies. Columbus Discovering America was attended by a train of real Indians; and the seventh and last car bore a representation of the Battle of New Orleans, with real cotton-bales, real cannon, and real powder-stained gunners. It is gratifying to learn that no advertising-vans were allowed to join in the procession. Otherwise the picturesque aspect of the pageant might have been rendered slightly too realistic by colossal chariots covered with placards symbolical of the virtues of the celebrated Hoodlum Chewing Tobacco, the Explosive Sewing-Machine, and the Automatic Complexion-Heightener.

I venture to suppose that although Dean Stanley and (I hope) a good many more persons (including my most humble and insignificant self) have been ignominiously defeated in the matter of the proposed memorial to the Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey, the susceptibilities of the celebrated Mr. Briggs, M.P., will not be very violently outraged by reading that the Empress Eugénie, on her return from her dolorous pilgrimage to Zululand, was received at Southampton with manifestations of the most cordial and affectionate sympathy. It is pleasant to learn that Princess Beatrice came in one of the Royal yachts into the Southampton water to welcome back the Bereaved Lady to her adopted home. I hope that she will not think of going away. John Bull, in the long run, generally turns out to be both just and generous; and some of these days full justice will be done in England to the memory of the Napoleons.

As for the very trifling part which I was so impertinent to take in suggesting in this column, and in the leading columns of a daily paper, the erection of the now proscribed memorial, I very frankly confess that I was moved simply by sentimental reasons of a politically Liberal or, if you will, Radical nature. A Radical may be permitted to be sentimental once or twice in the course of a lifetime. Ever since I was a boy I have been an indefatigable student of the Napoleonic Legend; and in that Legend, down to its minutest details, I am ready (profoundly ignorant as I am in most branches of knowledge) to submit to a competitive examination with Anybody. I have said, and I repeat that the bitterest political and personal enemies of the First Napoleon—from William Pitt to Lord Bathurst—were the Tories. It was the Tories who sent him to St. Helena and slowly killed him there, and who had the inexpressible meanness to restrict the table allowance of champagne for himself and the gentlemen of his suite to a single bottle per diem; thus denying him, as the Tory Sir Walter Scott, half ironically, half compassionately remarked, "even the solace of intoxication." As it happened, Napoleon was the most temperate of mortals; but surely one bottle of champagne was but a Barmeside pabulum for a dinner party of six or eight.

It was the Tory reviewer John Wilson Croker who, in the

Quarterly for years and years before and even after the death of the captive, most persistently and most malignantly slandered and abused him. It was the Tory editor of *Blackwood* who, in some bombastic verses, bade the Liberal Lady Holland scornfully reject the legacy (a beautiful cameo) which the banished man had left her as a testimonial of gratitude and esteem. The Whig Charles James Fox, the Whig Lord Holland, the Liberal Duke of Sussex, were friends of Napoleon; the Radical *Examiner* shaded his cause when he was writhing under the tyranny of the Tories; and (the statement will bear repetition) the most eulogistic Life of Napoleon ever penned by an Englishman was written by the Ultra Radical William Hazlitt. How the times do alter! To be a Radical *à la mode* nowadays, you must hate all the Bonapartists, root and branch, and insult the memory of a gallant young Prince (read the memorandum which Sir Evelyn Wood has brought home from Zululand) who died fighting in our quarrel. But I have yet full faith in John Bull coming round to the right way of thinking in this matter, sooner or later. Meanwhile and henceforth I will keep my growls to myself, and, so far as Bonapartism is concerned, couch apart, like an old bear in a cave, hatching vain empires.

The smiling city of Tours has done herself honour by honouring the memory of François Rabelais in setting up a statue of that famous satirist. The immaculate Paris *Gaulois*, which detests Rabelais and all his works, questions the propriety of erecting the statue at Tours; seeing that the author of "Gargantua" and "Pantagruel" was born at Seully, near Chinon, and that he died at Meudon, of which charming village he was the highly-respected curate. By-the-way, was not the jovial writer of the "Propos des Buveurs" a water-drinker? If that be the case, he should be forthwith incorporated among the "Illustrious Abstainers."

It was a pity that the London Season was at its zenith when the monument to the great French humourist was unveiled at Tours; else the inaugural ceremony might have been attended by a deputation from the London Rabelais Club. That pleasantest of symposia, whose motto is "Sursum corda"—the equally appropriate one, "Fay ce que Voudras," has not yet seemingly recovered from the stigma which it suffered in being adopted by the wicked Monks of Medmenham Abbey—continues to prosper; and its last dinner for the present season took place a few evenings since, when his Excellency the American Minister was one of the honoured guests. Victor Hugo is an honorary London Rabelaisian. Lord Houghton, Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. Comyns Carr, Mr. Woolner, R.A., Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. Charles G. Leland (Hans Breitmann), and Mr. Dion Boucicault are also members of the club, whose rites and mysteries (I am given to understand) are too awful to be revealed to the uninitiated.

Gustave Doré ought to be a member of the Rabelais Club. That most versatile of painters, rarest of humourists, and most amiable of *bons enfants*, has just paid a flying visit to London. He came too late and went away too early, and was unable to avail himself of a tithe of the invitations which were awaiting him—and which await him every year. Gustave Doré is one of the few examples I know of a Lion who does not lose his mane. A London Lion, in his first season, is a very noble animal indeed. The tributes of shin-bone of beef which he receives in the way of invitations to dinners, balls, and garden parties are unlimited; and the proudest dames and the most beautiful damoiselles think his roaring more mellifluous than the notes of a Patti, a Nilsson, or a Gerster. But in his second season people are apt to go about saying that his mane is thinning and that he roars out of tune. And do you know a more deplorable spectacle than the Lion in his third season—bald, toothless, his claws drawn, contemptuously looked down upon by Count Reinecke Fuchs, who has just returned from Corea, and completely eclipsed by the Honourable Miss Shanks, so justly popular just now owing to her having traversed the Rocky Mountains on foot? But Gustave Doré has kept his mane, and is as much sought after every recurring season as ever.

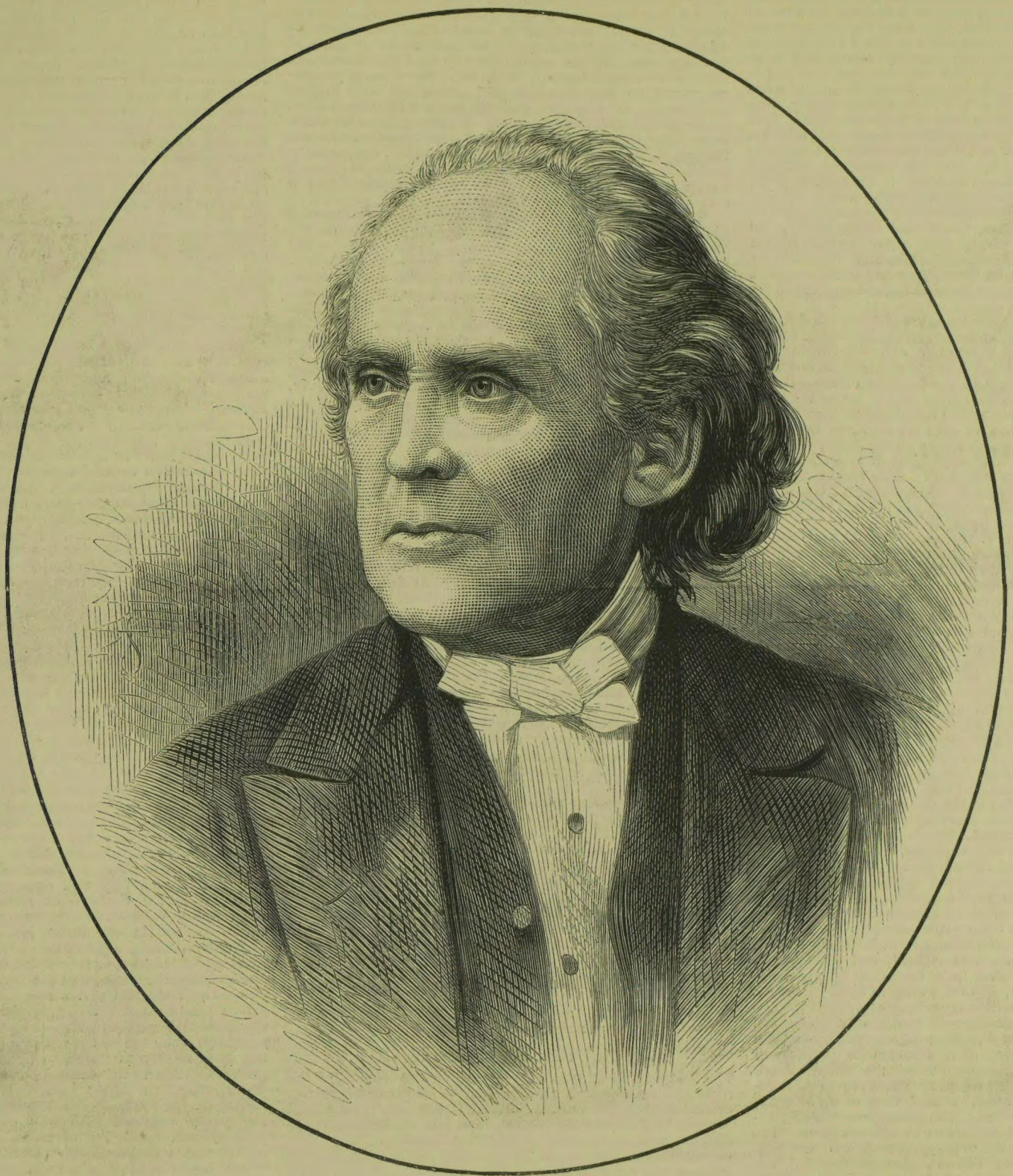
I am tardy in calling attention to the new, enlarged, and revised edition, for 1880, of Dickens's "Dictionary of London," which is a very mine of amusing and useful metropolitan information, in the compass, so to speak, of a nutshell. Not that of a cocoa-nut, *bien entendu*, but of a Barcelona one. The dictionary is "posted up" even to the extent of a reference to the new Arcade which leads from Old Bond-street to Albemarle-street. There are, nevertheless, spots on the Sun. Homer—we have the authority of the scholiasts and the rhapsodists for it—sometimes nodded; and the ineffable Louis XIV. made a slip in his grammar when he asked for "mon" instead of "ma carrosse." I have to reproach Mr. Charles Dickens with one small sin of omission. He has told his readers, most exhaustively, where the best chops and steaks are to be obtained in London; but never a word has he to say concerning Alamode beef.

The old "Thirteen Cantons" eating-house in Blackmoor-street, Clare-market, where alamode beef of a super-excellent quality was once to be found, has, I fear, died out; but there must be many extensively patronised alamode establishments yet remaining. There is one, I think, in Tickborne-street, close to the County Fire-Office, which (the restaurant, not the Fire Office) I have been aware of at least forty years. I have heard of Dukes, only very slightly disguised, slipping into the "Thirteen Cantons" and ordering a sixpenny plate of alamode. I have heard of Countesses having alamode sent home to their princely mansions in a jug. I confess that I was wont to prefer the fourpenny to the sixpenny plate, not only for financial reasons, but because the cheaper "portion" was served in a pewter plate; and it was a point of etiquette that you should so completely "polish off" your allowance of alamode as to leave the plate shining like silver. The ingredient which imparts the lusciousness and "stickiness"—if I may use the expression—peculiarly distinctive of this dish is, I believe, arrowroot. At least, so Alexis Soyer told me, many years ago.

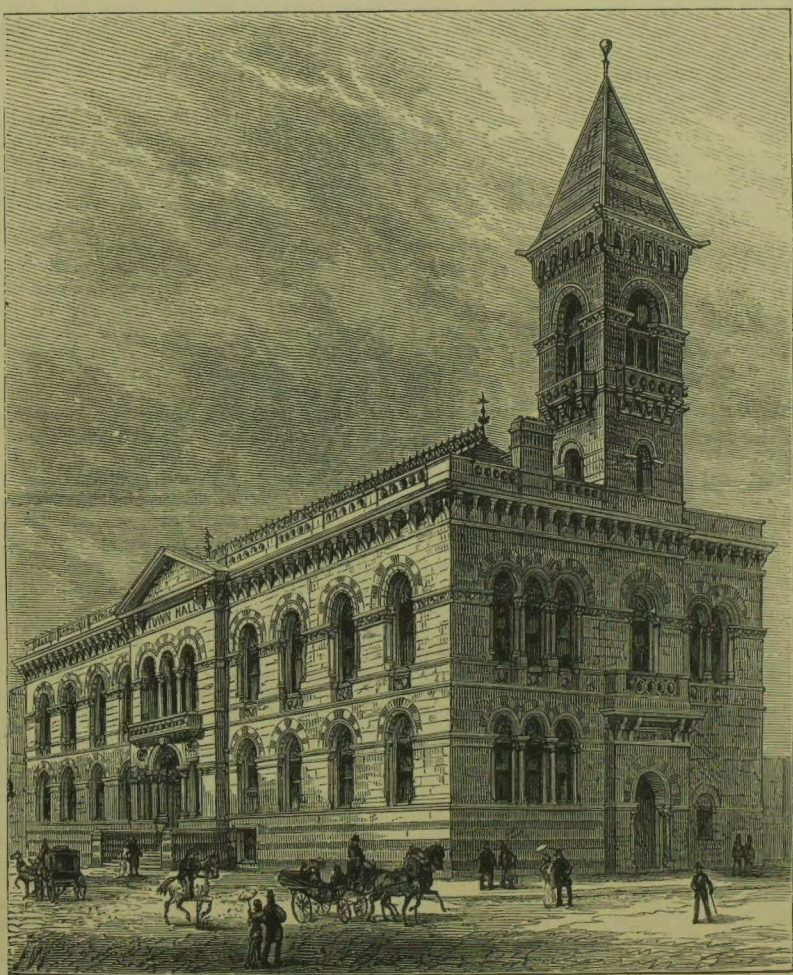
Mem.: London alamode beef is not at all like the "Bœuf à la Mode" of the French cookery books and the famous restaurant behind the Palais Royal.



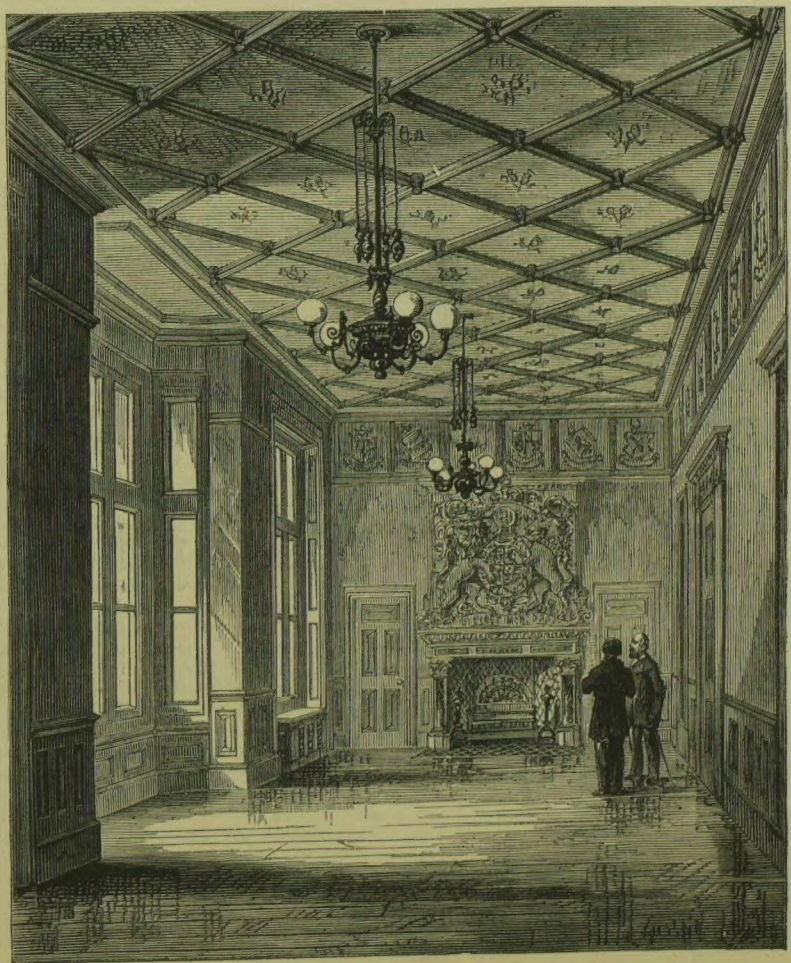
KENSINGTON HOUSE.—SEE PAGE 102.



THE REV. E. E. JENKINS, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



KINGSTOWN TOWNHALL, IRELAND.
SEE NEXT PAGE.



NEW HALL OF THE SCOTTISH CORPORATION, CRANE-COURT, FLEET-STREET.
SEE NEXT PAGE.

KENSINGTON HOUSE.

This costly and stately mansion, which has recently been secured by a committee of gentlemen connected with two of the fashionable recreation clubs, has been used several times for grand entertainments and bazaars or fancy fairs in aid of charitable funds. It is situated near the entrance to Kensington High-street, opposite the small gate of Kensington Gardens. It was erected by Baron Albert Grant, the well-known financier, some time M.P. for Kidderminster, who renovated and adorned the garden of Leicester-square. He did not, however, take up his residence in the vast mansion which he had constructed, and it was offered for sale in 1877, shortly after its completion, but there were no sufficient bidders. Baron Grant began building it in August, 1872, having acquired the freehold site by a protracted series of negotiations. To prepare the ground for the new mansion he pulled down old Kensington House and Colby House, the residence of Sir Thomas Colby, and also demolished a collection of tenements known as Jennings's-rents, and inhabited by 1200 people. The cost of building the house alone exceeded £160,000, and the whole cost of the mansion and appurtenances was £300,000 or £350,000.

The grounds, comprising seven acres of land, are skilfully laid out; they contain an orangery, lakes (on which canoes are placed), and beautiful plantations of trees, shrubberies, lawns, flower-beds, and paths leading to an American bowling-alley, greenhouses, and the stables, with sixteen stalls and four loose-boxes. In the garden in front of the house is a large triple elm. A lime-tree was left in the public path on setting back the boundary-railings to give regularity to the front. Indeed, the first point which strikes the visitor is that the place is a veritable *rus in urbe*. The south garden is seen at once through the glass doors of the hall. The boundaries have been carefully raised and planted all round with trees, which have now been growing at least eight years, while many older trees give a park-like aspect to the grounds.

The house, of which Mr. J. T. Knowles was the architect, is designed in a mixed Renaissance and Italian style; but the exterior is chiefly remarkable for its size and obvious costliness. It is built of stone. The interior has much grandeur, and is superbly decorated by Mr. Frederick Sang. The portico is supported by two great pillars of red Aberdeen marble. This gives admission into a lofty central hall, from which on each side rise marble stairs lighted by windows of coloured and ornamental glass, the landings supported by stone caryatids. This vestibule, which is paved with mosaic, leads to side halls which give access on the left or east to the picture-gallery, on the right to the dining-room. The main feature on the east side of the house is the long music saloon, which has a lofty ceiling painted in French style with Cupids playing the panpipes, the lyre, and instruments unknown to the ancients—the fiddle and the violoncello. The walls are decorated half with portraits of Sir Peter Lely's beauties and half with pictures of Continental beauties. The doors leading to the picture-gallery present in the foreign half of the room views of Versailles, and in the English half views of Richmond. The picture-gallery is nearly as long as the ball-room, and leads into the blue drawing-room, which has panels of light blue inclosed in frames of cream and gold. On the painted ceiling the Loves are playing with flowers and shooting with the bow. Across the glass-domed conservatory (a prolongation of the entrance-hall) is the way to the yellow drawing-room, where the panels are yellow and the frames blue. On the painted ceiling here Love has grown to Hymen, and accompanies his mother with a lighted torch in his hand. A long passage leads to the dining-room, divided at will in two by a screen which rises up or sinks after the manner of a portcullis. The Loves on the ceiling tread the wine-press, fish among the water-lilies, shoot at ground game, and carry feathered game home. On the same floor are a library with portraits of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, and Bacon; a billiard-room, dressing-rooms, and morning-rooms. There are three floors above, from which, in front, a fine view of Kensington Palace and gardens is afforded. The underground accommodation is large enough to contain a vast range of cellars. The house is warmed by hot-water pipes under brazen gratings. The floors are in parquetterie, of oak and of pitch-pine. The skirtings in the passages are of marble; those of the dining-room are of oak.

We lately gave an account of the ladies' bazaar held in Kensington House, by the management of Viscountess Folkestone, for the benefit of the Kensington Industrial School for Girls, to which the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Teck kindly lent their personal assistance. Last Saturday there was a garden party there in aid of the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the relatives of the sailors drowned in H.M.S. Atalanta. An amateur concert took place in the large dining-hall. The Countess of Lonsdale, Lady Augusta Fane, and Mrs. Langtry sold flowers and fruit in a tent in the grounds. Lady Borthwick, assisted by her two children, presided over wheels of fortune, the Countess of Romney and Lady Blanche Hozier rendering their aid. Mrs. Brassey had a marquee and stall in the grounds, with a beautiful show of fruit and flowers, and with a sailor guard from the famous yacht Sunbeam. Mrs. Mundy obtained a long list of subscribers to the lottery for the painting representing the unfortunate ship Atalanta. Lady Lindsay of Balcarres, Mrs. Gerard Leigh, and Mrs. John Penn contributed gifts of flowers and fruit. In the east drawing-room Princess Christian, assisted by Mrs. Keith Fraser, held a stall at which flowers and bouquets were sold. Princess Mary Adelaide had a stall opening upon the conservatory, and disposed of a large quantity of cut flowers. The Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family were present. The house was opened again, for the same purpose, on Monday evening.

The Bachelors' Ball, on Thursday week, given by a large number of unmarried noblemen and gentlemen to about 1300 invited guests, was a very splendid entertainment. The Prince and Princess of Wales were also upon this occasion among the company. The grounds were beautifully illuminated with the lime-light and electric light.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Rev. Ebenezer E. Jenkins, M.A., who has been elected President of the Wesleyan Conference for this year, is the subject of a Portrait Engraving. Mr. Jenkins has been for many years before the Wesleyan public, and is esteemed both as a preacher and an able advocate of Wesleyan missions. The East has always had special attractions for him, and his visit to it a few years ago strengthened his interest in that part of the world. He was born in Exeter on May 10, 1820. He was educated in the Exeter Grammar School, and early manifested considerable aptitude for learning. He became a Wesleyan local preacher in the Teignmouth circuit in the year 1845, and in that capacity gave such evidence of preaching ability as to lead to his being brought forward for the Wesleyan ministry. He was appointed by the Conference to a foreign mission station in India, Manalaguddy, where he laboured with great zeal and success. His next appointment

was Madras, at which place, in the year 1852, he established the High School, which now takes high rank as an educational agency. On his return to England from the foreign mission field he at once took a high position as a preacher and speaker. He was welcomed by some of the best circuits in England, and stayed three years in each circuit to which he was appointed until his appointment by the Conference to the office of Foreign Missionary Secretary. His sermons are distinguished for their clearness and polish, and show that he must have made a special study of the best English classics. In the presidential chair he exhibits all the qualities for which he is distinguished—suavity, clearness, and firmness. He has the prospect of a good official year before him; and, as he is greatly esteemed by the great body of ministers and laymen, his visits will be very welcome to the numerous Wesleyan societies which he will have to address.

The Conference assembled this year at the City-road Chapel, London; and, after filling up the vacancies in the "legal hundred" of ruling ministers, proceeded to the election of the President and Secretary for the ensuing year. During the past few months opinion had with singular unanimity designated the Rev. E. E. Jenkins to the first-mentioned office. The only question had been in reference to the minister who would obtain the second position in the voting, and thus practically receive a nomination for the following year's presidency. The result of the ballot was as follows:—W. O. Simpson, 10; G. W. Oliver, 13; M. C. Osborn, 16; B. Helier, 16; Dr. Osborn, 22; R. Roberts, 31; T. McCullagh, 49; W. T. Radcliffe, 52; Charles Garrett, 54; E. E. Jenkins, M.A., 281. This vote having been formally confirmed by the vote of the Legal Hundred, the President declared the Rev. E. E. Jenkins duly elected.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Done and Co., of Baker-street.

KINGSTOWN TOWNHALL, IRELAND.

The seaport town of Kingstown, at the entrance to Dublin Bay, well known as a landing-place for steam-boat passengers from England to Ireland, has provided itself with a handsome Townhall. This was opened by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Cowper, one day last week. The building has been erected for the Town Commissioners, from the designs of Mr. J. L. Robinson, architect, of Dublin, by Messrs. Meade and Sons, contractors, during the past two years, and when furnished will cost at least £16,000. The architecture is of the Italian style. The main frontage is on the Royal Marine-road, extending 130 ft., with the main entrance in the centre. The bottom floor contains the courthouse, rooms for witnesses, barristers' rooms, clerk of the peace's offices, jury-room, judges' retiring-room, closets, and lavatory. On the left-hand side of the main entrance are offices for the town clerk, town surveyor, rate collector, and sanitary inspector. The next storey, approached by a grand staircase, contains the assembly-room, a fine lofty apartment, 70 ft. 6 in. long by 41 ft. 6 in. wide, with moulded roof and cornices. There is a platform of pitch pine and American walnut for the accommodation of performers. The board-room, in which the town commissioners will hold their meetings, is on the second storey. Its walls are covered to a height of six feet with a panelling of pitch pine and American walnut, richly moulded. The second storey will contain, in addition to the rooms mentioned, the Town Clerk's office, a commissioners' retiring room, and clerks' apartments. The corridors will be furnished with fancy tessellated tiling. The height of the entire building is 50 ft. A clock tower, 120 ft. high, surmounts the courthouse entrance in Crofton-road.

THE SCOTTISH CORPORATION.

The hall of this body, which administers its funds for the relief and assistance of poor persons of Scottish origin, was destroyed by fire on Nov. 15, 1877. It has been rebuilt upon designs by Professor Donaldson, and our Illustration shows the outward appearance of the new building. The main entrance is by Crane-court, Fleet-street, and it is approached between two rows of houses within forty feet of each other. Professor Donaldson has, nevertheless, done the best possible under the circumstances, and has given the elevation a Scotch character by adding at each corner one of those picturesque peel turrets which are the characteristic of Border architecture. The cost of the building, according to the contract of Mr. Hobson, Duke-street, Adelphi, the builder, is £5778. The amount received from the insurance company was £3768, so that about £2000 remains to be supplied by contributions. The new hall and its accompanying chambers reproduce the historical character of that which was destroyed. The Prince of Wales, as Duke of Rothesay, is president of the institution, but at the opening of the new hall last week his place was filled by the Duke of Argyll, one of the vice-presidents.

The summer drills at Aldershot terminated yesterday week with a sham fight on the Fox Hills. The 1st Life Guards, Foot Guards, and Rifles, called in to augment the Army Corps, returned to their stations last Monday.

Last Saturday evening the Corporation of the Trinity House gave their anniversary entertainment—Admiral Sir Richard Collinson, the deputy master, presiding. Amongst the speakers were Sir Stafford Northcote, the Earl of Northbrook, Mr. Childers, M.P., Mr. Brassey, M.P., the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Kimberley, Sir John A. Macdonald (Prime Minister of Canada), Mr. Milner Gibson, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, and the American Minister.

A case which has been recently decided shows what has been called "the glorious uncertainty of the law." Lord Chancellor Selborne and Lords Blackburn and Watson on Thursday gave judgment in the litigation between the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the London and Provincial Supply Association. The County Court Judge at Bloomsbury had held that the association was properly qualified to keep a chemist's and druggist's department, as the business was conducted by a competent man. The Queen's Bench reversed this ruling, while the Lords Justices held that the decision of the County Court Judge was right, and reversed the judgment of the Queen's Bench. The House of Lords has now affirmed the decision of the Lords Justices, holding that a corporation can only dispense drugs by an assistant, and if he was duly qualified, as in this case, the object of the Act was attained.—Here is another example of the truth of the adage "Many men, many minds." A collision off the Penang Straits in 1878 between a vessel belonging to a Netherlands company and the Khedive has been the subject of much litigation. The damages were estimated at £25,000 on the one side and \$100,000 on the other, and the Admiralty Court decreed that the damages should be borne equally by the two steam-ships. The Lords Justices, on appeal, attributed the collision entirely to the Voorwaarts. The House of Lords has reversed this decision, and confirmed the decision of the Admiralty Court.

PARIS AT THE SEASIDE.

Etretat, July 27, 1880.

In spite of its inexhaustible charm, it is pleasant to leave Paris to simmer in the hot July sun and to breathe the fresh sea breezes on the Normandy coast. The place from which I date this letter is a little village distant twenty-seven kilometres from Le Havre. Fifteen years ago it was unknown except to a pleiad of artists and men of letters, and consisted merely of a heap of fishermen's huts and boats half concealed by the abundant foliage of apple and pear trees. Now, thanks to the novels of Alphonse Karr and the pictures of Le Poitevin, the village has been transformed into a decent little town; the rustic inns have been replaced by comfortable hotels; and the picturesque environs are thickly studded with coquettish and fantastic villas. From the beginning, however, Etretat has always been a favourite resort for artists and men of letters, and at present, in spite of the invasion of the ubiquitous Englishman and the no less ubiquitous American, it retains a strong Parisian and artistic savour, and most of the charming villas that adorn the sloping hill-sides belong to Parisian literary men or artists. Offenbach and Dumas the younger were amongst the first visitors to Etretat; and the two principal streets of the village are named after two literary men, Alphonse Karr and Anicet Bourgeois.

Etretat has, happily, never heard the whistle of a steam-engine. The nearest railway-station, Les Ifs, is fifteen kilometres distant; and by whatever route the traveller arrives, whether from Havre or from Paris, by Les Ifs or Fécamp, he cannot escape a journey in a vehicle of some sort. The ordinary vehicle is a coach, drawn by four stalwart horses, with jingling bells on their necks, which swings along the dusty roads, followed by a swarm of beggars of all ages and of both sexes. The country through which you pass is pretty, but not extremely interesting. Etretat itself is a little town composed of hotels, lodging-houses, and shops devoted to the sale of souvenirs of Etretat, bathing costumes, canvasshoes, Parisian gloves and perfumery, and other articles which are needed by the Parisian visitors. The hotels, as I have already said, are comfortable but extremely simple, and are generally composed of half a dozen detached buildings or annexes. The principal attraction is, of course, the beach—a magnificent sweep of small round pebbles, bounded at each end by lofty and curious chalk cliffs, which form a point of obligatory pilgrimage. In front is the open sea, and behind rise green hills, divided into two ridges by the great and little valleys, the Grand Val and the Petit Val. To the left, as you stand facing the sea, are the fishing-boats, hauled high and dry on the pebbles by means of primitive wooden capstans. There being no port and no jetty or pier of any kind, this is the only way that the boats can be protected. Further up the beach, lining the roadway, are the old boats, fixed upright on their keels, thatched, and provided with doors. They are then called *caloges*, and are used as storehouses for nets and fishing tackle.

The centre of the bay is occupied by the bathing establishment and the casino. These names may perhaps seem somewhat ambitious; but France is nothing if not administrative, and administration always involves high-sounding terminology. The bathing establishment is very modest and very well managed. It consists simply of a bureau for the sale of *cachets* or bathing tickets, a linen depot, cabins for undressing, two diving-boards on wheels that are run out into the sea, two boats with ladders on each side, and some eight or ten stalwart *baigneurs* in red shirts. The duty of the *baigneur* is to stand up to his waist in the water and to bathe the ladies, and the gentlemen, too, if they like, just as you would bathe a sheep. Ladies and gentlemen, grown persons and children, bathe all together *en famille*. Complete costume is of course *de rigueur*, and the morning and afternoon baths are the great events of the day. The men are, as usual, left in the shade by the ladies in the matter of costume. Even the striped clown-like mailot is now giving way to dowdy plain coloured costumes. The ladies, on the contrary, are brilliant. There is one charming young creature here who wears a costume of rose-pink flannel, and a hat to match, and who looks like one of Watteau's shepherdesses sporting in the waves. The waves, however, in order to be in harmony with her costume, should be the rippling basins of the fountains of Versailles. But I need not dwell on the article of costume; my lady readers will at once see how much room there is for taste and coquetry in the arrangement of a bathing costume, including hat and shoes. They must remember, too, that at Etretat there are no bathing-machines; the cabins are stationary, and, according as the water is high or low, you have to walk a greater or less distance over the pebbles before you reach the water, and on each side of the footway of planks is an admiring "gallery." To see and to be seen, to bathe and to see others bathe, and to know that others see you when you bathe, is the chief object in life here.

The favourite place for loafing is the Casino. Every seaside resort and watering-place in France is provided with a Casino. The Casino here, like the Casino at Trouville or Vichy, or Arcachon, or anywhere else, consists of a salon de conversation, usually unoccupied; a café, well patronised; a card-room for *écarté* and "sich," always full; a shooting-gallery, with a small clientèle, a room headed "Jeux," comprising a *toiepie hollandaise* and *chevaux de course*, a game especially popular with the ladies; a reading-room, and a theatre and ball-room. Every night something takes place at the Casino: there is either a dance, a comedy, an opéra comique, or a concert, and from time to time some "star" artiste from Paris gives a special performance. Every Thursday afternoon, too, there is a children's ball, when the young folk have high jinks, and display costumes in the making of which their loving mothers and sisters have expended no small amount of taste and ingenuity. A children's ball in France is a most charming sight, for the young people always enjoy themselves heartily, and they have already that grace for which the nation is celebrated. Such are, in short, the occupations of the Parisian at the seaside, at Etretat or elsewhere.

It may interest intending visitors to know the cost of living here. The best hotel in the place charges ten francs a day for board and lodging. The board consists of a copious table d'hôte breakfast and dinner, with cider *ad libitum*. Wine costs two francs a bottle, and your coffee and milk in the morning are also extra. The subscription to the Casino, entitling you to all the privileges, including the theatre and concerts, except on extraordinary occasions, is very moderate—fifty francs for one person for the whole season, and with a proportionate reduction for families. The subscription for two persons, for instance, for a fortnight is 36fr.—really a very modest sum when you remember that it entitles you to good music and very fair theatrical entertainment every night during your stay, to say nothing of the excellent promenade along the terrace of the Casino. The bathing *cachets* entitling you to a cabin, a "baigneur," and a hot footbath in your cabin when you come out of the water, cost 7fr. 50c. a dozen. In short, for splendid sea-bathing, fine air, and a moderate amount of amusement, and, above all, for *liberté charmante et toujours convenable*, I recommend Etretat.

T. C.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Saturday, the Twenty-Fourth, was the last night of a brilliantly successful season at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, under the management of Mr. Edgar Bruce; and the little bijou of a house was crowded by an audience eager to witness the last appearance of Miss Geneviève Ward in "Forget-me-Not," prior to her departure on an extended provincial tour, which will comprise Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, and Scarborough. When the accomplished *tragedienne* returns to the Prince of Wales's in the autumn, the public will once more be enabled to renew their acquaintance with the wicked but fascinating "Forget-me-Not," and they are promised in addition an English version of the renowned Dutch drama, "Anne-Mie," with Miss Geneviève Ward in the title rôle. To say nothing of the lady's histrionic capacity for the part, her well-known artistic gifts and experience should prove highly serviceable in mounting "Anne-Mie" in a picturesque and tasteful manner. At the Imperial the *mise-en-scène* of all the pieces produced by the much complimented but poorly supported Dutch company was simply perfect. London certainly did not behave well to those excellent Batavian artists; and, in view of the practical neglect with which we treated them, one might almost paraphrase Canning's well-known poetical despatch, in which he informed the English Minister at the Hague that he intended to impose a heavy duty on Dutch shipping. "In matters of commerce," began the Right Honourable George,

the fault of the Dutch
Is giving too little and asking too much.

One might say of the Hollanders' season at the Imperial,

In matters dramatic our fault with the Dutch
Was paying too little and flattery too much.

Prior to Saturday I had not seen "Forget-me-Not" in its entirety. It happened that a very short time before I went to America I ran down in a desperate hurry to Liverpool to attend a public dinner, and I came back to town by the last train the same night; but the dinner was over early enough to enable me to pay a brief visit to the theatre and see about an act and a half of "Forget-me-Not." It will be as well to suspend any detailed criticism on this very remarkable performance until Miss Ward returns to town and enters upon a new lease of metropolitan celebrity. For the present, let it suffice to say that on Saturday she played from first to last magnificently. I know that she half terrified me out of my wits with that wildly agonised cry of hers, "He's on the stairs!"—that she was repeatedly called and re-called, and greeted with many bouquets.

Mr. John Hollingshead is fond of his joke. He will have his joke; and he is all the more pleased when his joke is aimed at that fraternity (how they must love one another!) of theatrical critics of whom he was once a distinguished brother. The critics, so far as I can make out, have been tolerably unanimous in saying that Mr. Raymond, the American comedian, is a capital actor, but that the "Dramatic Sketch" "Colonel Sellers," written by Mark Twain, in which Mr. Raymond sustains a character which is mainly extraneous to the action of the drama, is unmitigated rubbish. Whereat, remarks the jocose Mr. Hollingshead in an advertisement:—

The piece was originally called "There's Millions in It," but this joke would have given the press the obvious joke that there may not be millions in it for the Gaiety management. It has been stamped with approval, however, by sixty millions of Americans of average intellect.

My dear John Hollingshead, the press, believe me, are not, in the first place, in a perpetual state of nervous anxiety as to the relative debit and credit balances of the Gaiety ledger and cash book. The press are much more anxious to bestow honest praise on a thoroughly good piece; and "Colonel Sellers" is, even as modern plays go, a very bad piece. In the next place, there are not sixty millions of Americans in the whole United States. There are not fifty millions; and, until the next Census is taken, it would be rash to say that there are forty-five millions. Finally, that which may suit the average American intellect may be entirely distasteful to the average British one, and *vice versa*. I will give you an example. In England we are all enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Toole. The Americans did not like him. The Americans were enthusiastic admirers of their own tragedian, Edwin Forrest. We thought him unrefined and noisy.

Now, while I agree with the critics (may their shadows never grow less!) in their depreciation of "Colonel Sellers" as a play and their commendations of Mr. Raymond as a player, I am scarcely of their opinion with regard to the new "ultra-farcical comedy from the French," entitled "Parlours," the adapter of which is the facetious Mr. R. Reece, which was produced at the Royalty on Saturday last. If you can imagine a piece about three times more Bedlamite in its incidents and dialogue than the "Chapeau de Paille d'Italie" (Mr. Gilbert's "Wedding March"), you will be able to form some notion of "Parlours" as a dramatic entity. But it is, for all that, a very laughable piece of absurdity, and the jokes and "situations" are not more ancient and hackneyed than those in Mr. Boucicault's "Forbidden Fruit" at the Adelphi. There is plenty of horseplay; a Rhodomontading "copper captain" of yeomanry cavalry, who tries to flirt with a married lady, gets soundly caned by a timid old gentleman whom he had erroneously thought to be a poltroon; real hard-boiled eggs and a real teapot and crockery ware are freely flung about the stage; elderberry wine negus, which makes everybody who has partaken of it very ill, is spoken of:—what more would you have? Blank verse or blue fire? Music by Wagner?

Mr. Snapperley is a young gentleman with little money, but with an ungovernable temper. He has married the eldest daughter of Cacklebury, a rich, retired, vulgar, and stingy poulterer, who only allows the young couple a pittance of a hundred a year instead of paying his daughter her full dowry. Mrs. Snapperley is a charming young person, but her temper is to the full as irascible as that of her spouse. The pair are perpetually quarrelling, after the manner known in Transatlantic households as "raising Cain and breaking things," and the air in the Snapperley ménage is usually darkened by hearthbrooms or made lurid by meteoric pairs of bellows flying hither and thither in a distracting manner. They and the all-pervading din of matrimonial jars on the first floor do nearly distract a placid old gentleman, Mr. Goodman Muffatt, who occupies the parlours, and derives from that fact his sobriquet of "Parlours." He is always "in for it." The quarrelsome couple are continually appealing to him, and abusing him, and pummeling him. At length Mr. Snapperley, in a rage, refuses to accompany his wife to a garden party at her papa's, whereupon Mrs. Snapperley quits the conjugal domicile, also in a rage, and declaring in tragic tones that she has abandoned her home for ever. "Parlours" follows the lady to the garden party with the beneficent intent of effecting a reconciliation between the Snapperleys; but his motives are at once misconstrued, and he is set upon, reviled, insulted, and pummelled by Cacklebury, by Mrs. Snapperley and her sister, by all their friends and acquaintances, male and female, and even by the Rhodomontading Captain

Aylesbury Duck, who has been making ridiculous protestations of love to Mrs. Snapperley, and has proposed that that lady should clope with him in a four-wheeled cab. Then there is a scene at a railway station, having a remarkably close resemblance to the railway-station scene in "Forbidden Fruit," including (just as Mr. Boucicault's scene does) a comic porter, a refreshment-counter, and a loquacious barmaid, who has much to say about "the Company's by-laws."

In this scene there is rather a wearisome amount of playing at hide-and-seek behind doors and piles of luggage and outside and inside ticket-offices; but in the end things are made pleasant. The much vilified and pummelled "Parlours" is acknowledged to be a Universal Benefactor; Mr. and Mrs. Snapperley (who, of course, love each other very dearly) make it up and begin to quarrel again immediately afterwards; the "Copper Captain" gets a caning and his *congé*; and the curtain falls on a play to which, in one sense, might be applied the remark of the American who said of the roast goose that it was a little too much for one, but not quite enough for two. One act would be too little for "Parlours;" but three acts are to an inordinate extent too much for such a triviality. Miss Kate Lawler played the irascible Mrs. Snapperley with great humour and intelligence; Mr. Charles Sugden's Mr. Snapperley was a very finished and gentleman-like performance; and Mr. Charles Groves was amusingly pompous and patronising as the retired and parsimonious poulterer. The Mr. Goodman Muffatt of Mr. Edward Righton was a really artistic impersonation. He seems to have taken Mr. Pickwick, in the early or idiotic stage of that illustrious philanthropist's career, as his model. I stayed to see a scene or so of Mr. Byron's burlesque of the "Son-nambula" afterwards, and was delighted with the acting and singing of Mr. Charles Grove as Count Rodolpho. Miss Kate Lawler was most fascinating as Alessio; and Mr. Edward Righton was an irresistibly comic Amina, tuneful with much topical song.

It is announced that Mr. Sothorn, whose health is mending, but very slowly, has telegraphed to cancel all his American engagements, and intends, under the strongest medical advice, to take a whole twelvemonth's rest. A wise resolve. Mr. Sothorn has been working too hard these many years past. The *World* is of opinion that the proximate appearance of the Haverly troupe of minstrels—they make their first appearance this instant Saturday—at Her Majesty's Theatre is a "pro-fanation." *O! la Profanation*, "cries Atlas," in French. "Poorquoy sellar ang frogsay mong share?" I, too, have been taking lessons in the tongue of the vivacious Gaul. The vicissitudes of playhouses are many and strange. To-day Haverly's Minstrels, and yesterday "Mefistofele," and the day before yesterday Moody and Sankey.

That most meritorious and indefatigable actress Miss Ada Cavendish (while I was travelling in the States it was with wonder and amazement that I used to watch her unwearied progresses from town to town), after enjoying a few weeks' well-deserved respite from toil, has again left England, and is now on the ocean on her way back to the United States. She goes straight to Buffalo to fulfil an engagement, and is announced to appear in New York at the end of August. Talk of special correspondents! They are snail-like laggards in comparison with our leading actresses.

I should not be at all surprised if a hundred thousand people flock to the Alexandra Palace on Monday, the Bank Holiday. With unprecedented liberality, the management have for this particular outing abolished all and every kind of fee for admission to hitherto reserved places. Everything after the initiatory shilling has been paid at the turnstiles will be "free, gratis, and for nothing;" and the persistence with which the lessee implores the public to "walk on the grass" and do everything else they like, in reason, is quite touching.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The season of this establishment closed last Saturday evening, with the seventh representation of Signor Boito's "Mefistofele," the occasion having been for the benefit of Mr. Mapleson, the lessee. On the previous evening Balfe's "Il Talismano" was given, for the first time this season, the character of Edith Plantagenet having been, as before, effectively sustained by Madame Gerster, as were those of Sir Kenneth, Richard Cœur de Lion, and Nectaneus, respectively, by Signori Campanini, Galassi, and Del Puente. That excellent artist Madame Marie Roze (of whom too little has been heard during the season) was to have sustained (as during last year) the part of Queen Berengaria, but was prevented by sudden indisposition, and was replaced, at short notice, by Mdle. Martinez, who appeared under disadvantages that disarm criticism. The closing performance calls for no comment, the cast having been the same as before.

The season just closed began on May 15, this being Mr. Mapleson's fourth year of occupancy of the theatre erected on the site of the building that was destroyed by fire in December, 1867. The opening performance consisted of "Faust," with the repetition of Madame Christine Nilsson's fine singing and acting as Margherita, and the first appearance (as Faust) of Mr. Maas in Mr. Mapleson's company. During the past series of performances, Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" has been revived, with modifications of the original libretto, and some changes made in the music by the composer himself. The work, however, did not prove more successful than on its first production by Mr. Mapleson, in 1867. A far more important incident in the season just terminated was the first performance in England of Signor Boito's "Mefistofele," a work of earnest thought and artistic endeavour, on which we have recently commented. "Il Rinnegato," by the Hungarian amateur Baron Bodog Orczky, has not been forthcoming, Mr. Mapleson having only pledged himself to produce two out of the three operas named in his prospectus.

The reappearance of Madame Christine Nilsson has been an important feature in the repetitions of several operas with which she has long been associated, and still more so in respect to "Mefistofele," her charming and powerful performance in which—in the double assumption of the characters of Marguerite and Helen of Troy—was a specialty in the cast. Besides the artists already incidentally named, reappearances have been made by Mdles. Minnie Hauk, Tremelli, and Purdy, Madame Trebelli, M. Candidus, Signori Runcio, Rinaldini and Monti, and Herr Behrens.

More or less successful first appearances have been made by Madame Eleonora Robinson, Madame Marie Louise Swift, Mdles. Nevada, Valera, and Martinez, and Signor Lazzarini. Several other singers named in the prospectus of the season have not appeared; while, on the other hand, some who were not announced have been brought forward with various degrees of success. These were Mdle. Lehmann—of whom more might have been expected to have been heard—Signor Nannetti—who created a marked impression by his fine performance as Mephistopheles in Signor Boito's opera—Signor Ravelli, and Signor Benfratelli. Signor Ravelli appeared at

very short notice, and at once established his position as a leading tenor of exceptional merit. His reappearance next season will be anticipated with much expectation.

An interesting feature, during the past season, has been the conducting of four performances of Wagner's "Lohengrin," by Herr Hans Richter, of Vienna, whose influence on these renderings of the work was advantageously apparent. Irrespective of these occasions, Signor Arditi has fulfilled the duties of musical director and conductor with his accustomed zeal and energy. The band (with Herr Straus as leading violinist) and the chorus have been as efficient as heretofore; the new scenery by Signor Magnani has been exceedingly beautiful, and the stage appointments have been generally excellent.

Her Majesty's Theatre is to reopen this (Saturday) evening with performances by Haverly's American Mastodon Minstrels.

We gave last week an outline of the arrangements for Messrs. Gatti's new series of promenade concerts, which begin at Covent Garden Theatre this (Saturday) evening.

Miss Florence Sanders and Miss Christina Britton (pianists) each gave a morning concert on Wednesday. That of Mr. A. Collard (flautist) took place on Thursday evening, with a programme in which flute music was prominent.

A pianoforte recital will be given by Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, at St. James's Hall, next Wednesday afternoon, the pianists being the Chevalier Antoine de Konski, Mr. J. H. Bonawitz, Miss Bessie Richards, and Mrs. Bucknell-Eyre. In the evening, in the smaller room of the same building, there will be a historical concert, at which some virginal and harpsichord music will be performed on instruments of that class; while Gluck's and Chopin's pieces will be given on the pianos on which they were composed. The songs selected from the early masters are to be accompanied on the harpsichord.

The committee of the Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival have, in conjunction with Messrs. Novello, made arrangements with M. Gounod for the first performance, at the festival of 1882, of a great oratorio, upon which he is now engaged.

We understand that the Blackheath Musical Society is being reorganised, so as to form a thoroughly efficient choir for the south-east district of the metropolis. The choir will number 250 members, each one having to pass a test examination before admission. The longer works to be performed will be those which are almost or quite unknown in this country, and motets, madrigals, and glees will form an important feature in the society's programmes. Mr. G. F. Geaussen will be the conductor.

On Saturday last Mrs. Fairfax, assisted by several eminent artistes, gave, at the Vestry-hall Kensington, a dramatic entertainment in aid of a private charity. The appeal was responded to by a numerous and fashionable audience, who listened with evident satisfaction to the different items in the programme. The most notable features, however, were two recitations by Mrs. Fairfax—"The Spanish Mother," by Sir Francis Doyle, and a scene from Sheridan's celebrated comedy of "The School for Scandal." In the former of these Mrs. Fairfax entered into the martial spirit of the theme, and by her expressive tones and gestures fully realised the situation to the audience. Subsequently her assumption of the character of Lady Teazle, in one of her dual combats with her irritable better-half, provoked the risible faculties of the audience, and elicited well-merited applause. A juvenile recitation by a little lady who appeared under the cognomen of Signorina Tina was also deserving of commendation. Prominent among the vocalists was Madame Edith Wynne, who on her appearance received a hearty welcome, and whose song "When the heart is young" was loudly and deservedly applauded. Miss Rose Trevor, who hails as a pupil of Signor Casano, also showed signs of careful training, and gave with considerable expression Spohr's song, "Rose Softly Blooming." The other vocalists were Madame Renniger, Mrs. Katherine Poynter, Fraulein Louise Von Hennig, Frank Percy, and Mr. Frank Quartermaine.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The annual distribution of prizes to the scholars of the Middle-Class Schools, Cowper-street, City-road, by Mrs. Playfair, took place on the 22nd inst.; after which, Dr. Playfair, M.P., addressed the parents and scholars, remarking that the school came up to Knox's standard, which was that, in addition to classics and philosophy, lads should be taught that which they intended to pursue for profit in after life.

Sir Louis Mallet presided yesterday week at the annual gathering at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Egham, and the Earl of Northbrook distributed the prizes to the successful students. He also spoke to them from his own knowledge of the work in which they will be engaged in India, and gave them some practical advice for their personal help and guidance.

Apposition Day at St. Paul's School was celebrated last week, in presence of a large company. Mr. Walker, the High Master, announced that the examiners had given a highly favourable report of the classical progress of the school, and that the judgment in mathematics was no less satisfactory. The number of boys at present in the school is about 250, of whom 153 receive a free education.

On Monday the Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, awarded commissions and prizes to the successful students at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; the Marquis of Bath, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Dean of Westminster, Dr. Bradley, president of University College, and a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen, attended the Speech Day proceedings at Marlborough; and Lady Louisa Egerton distributed the prizes to the pupils of the Royal Naval Female School, Twickenham, preliminary to the vacation.

On Tuesday Lord Northbrook distributed the prizes gained by the pupils in the Royal Naval School at New-cross, taking occasion to quote for the encouragement of the boys the names of many distinguished men who had received their education in the institution; Mr. Alderman Figgins presided at the distribution of prizes awarded at the recent examination of the Stationers' School; the Bishop of Rochester (Dr. Thorold) presided at the annual commemoration and distribution of prizes at Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School of St. Olave and St. John, Southwark; an interesting ceremony was held at the Old Castle-street School, Whitechapel, when about 500 prizes were distributed to the pupils of this flourishing school, which at present contains about 1400 children; and the annual distribution of the prizes won by the pupils of the Mary Datchelor School for Girls took place at the Drapers' Hall, the chair being taken by Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., and the prizes being distributed by Mrs. Richmond Cotton.

The annual distribution of prizes at Dulwich College took place yesterday (Friday).



"BLENHEIM: AUGUST 13, 1704"

FROM THE PICTURE BY R. C. WOODVILLE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 100.

"About five o'clock the general forward movement was made, which determined the issue of this great battle, which, till then, had seemed to remain doubtful. The Duke of Marlborough, having ridden along the front, gave orders to sound the charge, when, all at once, our two lines of horse moved on, sword in hand, to the attack."—DR. HARRIS'S JOURNAL.

THE COURT.

The Queen is enjoying complete retirement in the Isle of Wight, passing the days chiefly, apart from the duties of state, in quiet drives and walks around the Royal demesne. Her Majesty has entertained but few guests since her arrival at Osborne. Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron Pawel von Rammingen, with the Hon. Mrs. Charles Elliot, dined with the Queen before the Princess and her husband's departure from Albert Cottage for London. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has also lunched with her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. Canon Prothero. Princess Beatrice sailed in her Majesty's yacht *Alberta*, Captain Thomson, to Yarmouth Roads on Tuesday, and there went on board the Union Company's steam-ship *Trojan*, on her arrival in the Solent, to welcome the Empress Eugénie in the Queen's name on her return from South Africa. Her Royal Highness accompanied the Empress to Southampton, and then returned to Osborne in the *Alberta*.

Her Majesty continues to receive favourable accounts from Canada of Prince Leopold.

The Queen makes daily inquiries as to the health of the Duchess of Westminster.

Her Majesty will hold a Council at Osborne to-day (Saturday).

The Queen has appointed Captain Walter Douglas Somerset Campbell, of the 79th Highlanders, to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of John Francis Campbell, of Islay, Esq., resigned; and also Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Hunt, Royal Marines, to be Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, in the vacancy caused by the promotion of Colonel H. W. Gwyn, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at the "Bachelor's" Ball at Kensington House on Thursday week. The next day they gave their last ball of the season at Marlborough House. Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Louis of Battenberg were present. Nearly 1200 invitations were issued. Mr. Liddell's band was in attendance.

The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, went to the Volunteer Camp at Wimbledon on Saturday, and the Princess presented the prizes to the successful competitors of the National Rifle Association. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards visited Earl Stanhope (president of the National Rifle Association) and Countess Stanhope.

On returning to London the Prince and Princess, with their daughters, went to the garden fête which was held at Kensington House in aid of the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers from the loss of H.M.S. *Atlanta*. The Prince and Princess went to the Gaiety Theatre in the evening.

Their Royal Highnesses visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace on Sunday morning to offer their congratulations to her Royal Highness on the occasion of her birthday. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz called at Marlborough House in the afternoon.

The Prince and Princess entertained the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron Pawel von Rammingen at luncheon on Monday previous to their departure from Marlborough House, accompanied by Prince Louis of Battenberg, for Goodwood, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond for the race week.

Their Royal Highnesses, with the Goodwood House party, have been present at the races, as well as the Duke of Cambridge, with Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg's party from Molecombe House.

The Princess was godmother to the daughter of Captain and Lady Rosamond Fellowes, who was christened in North Audley-street church on Sunday morning, in the presence of the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Sondes, and other relations. The infant received the names of Alexandra Frances Anne.

The Prince, the Grand Master of Freemasons in England, has fixed Oct. 26 for the installation of the Marquis of Londonderry as Provincial Grand Master of the province of Durham. The ceremony will take place in the city of Durham.

The Duchess of Connaught attained her twentieth year on Sunday. She received a graceful tribute from the officers of the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade, indicative of the high regard in which her husband is held by his brother officers. The memento is a jewel designed for the regimental badge. The Duke and Duchess arrived at Buckingham Palace on Monday from Bagshot, and in the evening went to the Gaiety Theatre. Their Royal Highnesses left town on Tuesday on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond for Goodwood races.

Prince Christian has been the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond during the week.

The Duchess of Cambridge completed her eighty-third year on Sunday; with the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron von Pawel Rammingen, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck and their children, visited the Duchess at her residence in the Ambassadors' Court, St. James's Palace, to offer felicitations.

The Duke of Cambridge awarded commissions and prizes to the successful students at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on Monday. His Royal Highness has passed the week at Goodwood House.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at St. James's Palace from the Continent on Saturday.

Princess Frederica of Hanover opened the bazaar in aid of the Royal Homes for Ladies, at Wimbledon House, on the 21st inst. Her Royal Highness and Baron Pawel von Rammingen are on a visit to Lord and Lady Wimborne at Canford Manor.

RETURN OF THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The Empress Eugénie, in the Union Company's steam-ship *Trojan*, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Monday night from Zululand. Princess Beatrice, from her Majesty's yacht *Alberta*, boarded the *Trojan* off Yarmouth on Tuesday morning and welcomed the Empress with an affectionate greeting. The Princess sailed in the *Trojan* to Southampton Water, where she took leave of the Empress and returned in the *Alberta* to Osborne. The steam-tender *Alexandra*, having on board a large party of relatives and friends of the Empress, and Sir Benjamin Phillips, chairman of the Union Steam-Ship Company, met the *Trojan* off Netley, where her Majesty took leave of her fellow-passengers, and went on board the *Alexandra*, together with those who had accompanied her throughout her pilgrimage. Upon arriving at Southampton the Empress travelled by special train to Waterloo station, where she was met by Earl Sydney, Sir Algernon and Lady Borthwick, Mr. and the Misses Bartle Frere, and others, the Empress alighting on the platform to speak to each, after which the journey was continued to Chiselhurst.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

Goodwood has come opportunely this week, in a manner of speaking, for noble Lords desirous of putting the finishing touch on their training ere joining in the fray next Monday on the vexed question of the Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland Bill. The Duke of Somerset, not unfamiliar with the sport of pouring a broadside into his political friends on the side they least expect attack, has taken a leading part in calling the opponents of the measure to arms; and, not for the first time in his career, Earl Grey will do battle against a Liberal Ministry. On the motion of Earl Granville, the bill was read the first time on Tuesday; but Lord Dartrey gave notice that upon its coming up again on Monday Earl Grey would move that it be read the second time that day three months. About three quarters of an hour did their Lordships sit altogether; and the rapidity with which they can transact public business when they please was shown in quickly passing various measures through a stage or so.

Ireland claims the most important of the other measures their Lordships have recently deliberated upon. Earl Spencer, whose active participation in debate saves Earl Granville considerable trouble, on Monday had no difficulty in persuading the House to read the second time the Relief of Distress Bill, which is to increase the sum to be advanced by the Irish Church Commissioners from £750,000 to £1,500,000.

COMMONS.

Save that the Uhlans of the Opposition, Mr. Gorst, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Sir H. Drummond-Wolf, have now and again figured on the floor of the House, and endeavoured, but vainly, to draw the Prime Minister with respect to Mr. Dodson's retention of his seat, and with regard to other personal and unimportant matters, little of moment occurred at the beginning of the week to eclipse the weighty official declaration made by Lord Hartington, and the passing of the Irish Compensation Bill through its final stage.

The noble Marquis the Secretary for India was so scrupulously anxious to be exact that his Lordship on Tuesday supplemented his Monday's statement respecting Afghanistan with a few corrections of the published reports. Had Lord Hartington roused himself to speak more clearly and distinctly on Monday the errors would hardly have been committed, it may be suggested to a Minister, whose sound views need only to be expressed with terseness, vigour, and in plainly audible tones to materially strengthen his claims for that high office to which his Lordship will, in all probability, one day succeed. The gist of Lord Hartington's two statements was that Lord Ripon had with great firmness and great prudence carried on with Abdurrahman the negotiations begun by Lord Lytton, the issue being that at a durbar in Cabul Abdurrahman had, been proclaimed Ameer with the assent of the British Government and a considerable number of sirdars and people. Under these circumstances, it was hoped that the British Troops would very shortly be able to retire from Cabul, placing Abdurrahman in possession of the city. Retiring gradually, the troops might be expected to return to India in the autumn. No negotiations would be opened with Abdurrahman at present, either with regard to Candahar or the districts assigned to the British Government under the Treaty of Gundamuk. The Ameer had been further informed that the British Government did not consider "Afghanistan within the sphere of interference of any foreign Power, and therefore the Ruler of Cabul cannot have relations with any foreign Power except the British." If the Ameer be guided by our advice, England would assist him "against any unprovoked aggression from any foreign Power." Finally, he would not be required to receive a British Resident at Cabul, but a Mohammedan Envoy might be sent to maintain friendly relations, and the pecuniary assistance to be granted to Abdurrahman would be only temporary.

The third reading of the Irish Compensation Bill on Monday was preceded by a prolonged debate, which made it clear that many Liberals joined the Conservative Party in antagonism to the principle of the measure. Mr. Forster and Mr. Gladstone both reiterated that the Bill was only introduced to deal with the exceptional distress which resulted in an exceptionally large number of evictions in Ireland. The Secretary for Ireland and the Prime Minister also repeated that the measure could not affect any tolerant landlord, and where it threatened exacting landlords it would simply remove the disputes from the fields to the courts, and prevent the use of the police on the one hand and resistance by the tenant on the other. Mr. Tottenham's amendment, declaring there was no justification for a departure from the principles of the 1870 Irish Land Act, found a seconder in Mr. C. W. Fitzwilliam, and Lord Elcho supported it with an anecdote of a Bristol soda-water manufacturer, who could not pay his rent, and who claimed compensation from his landlord, whom he feared to shoot, as he was a Captain of Volunteers, and a far better shot than himself. Mr. E. Clarke made an effective speech on the same side (being subsequently complimented by Mr. Gladstone), and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's animated criticism found an echo in Sir Stafford Northcote's sweeping condemnation of a bill, which would, he argued, unsettle the relations of landlord and tenant, and was founded on no just principle. On a division, the amendment was negatived, however, by 303 to 237—a majority of 66; and the measure was in the small hours read the third time and passed.

Miscellaneous as usual have been the minor topics dealt with at question-time, and in the evening; and as difficult as ever has it been to tell whether some queries were given birth to by public duty or pushing egotism and self-sufficiency. Without dwelling, however, on the subjects of postal telegraphs and national education, &c., that have given rise to fruitless discussions, we may come without parley to the deplorable intelligence which the Marquis of Hartington had the duty to communicate to the House on Wednesday.

DISASTER IN AFGHANISTAN.

Coming as a sad kind of commentary upon the hopeful declaration of policy made earlier in the week by the noble Lord, the Marquis of Hartington's revelation on Wednesday occasioned a painful shock in the House. The Secretary for India said:—

Sir, I regret to say that I have this morning received news of a very serious character from India. I have received this morning the following telegram from the Governor of Bombay:—"Primrose telegraphs to-day from Candahar: Terrible disaster. General Burrows's force annihilated. We are going into the citadel. General Phayre telegraphed to collect what force he can and march on Candahar. Forces are to be concentrated at Chaman. Message ends." I have telegraphed to Simla to send another brigade if necessary. I am sorry to say that the only news that we have received respecting General Burrows's expedition has been telegraphic, and therefore I am not able to give any details as to the composition of his force. I believe, however, it consisted of a brigade, but how that brigade was composed I am unable to state.

His Lordship added, shortly before the House rose:—

I stated when the House met that I would give before the House rose any additional information in my power in reference to what has taken place near Candahar. As far as I am able to ascertain, though my information, I am afraid, is not very correct, the brigade under the command of Burrows consisted of from 2000 to 3000 men, composed partly of a British infantry regiment and a battalion of horse artillery. I am not able to state positively what the British regiment was, but from telegrams we have received we think we may safely infer that it was part of the 66th. I am unable to tell at present what the force is under General Primrose at Candahar. Weakened as it was by the withdrawal of the detachment under General Burrows, it would not exceed from 1700 to 2000 men, but at the time when Burrows was dispatched orders were given for the reinforcement of the force at Candahar by some of the troops under General Phayre. I apprehend that it has been completed, and that the force at Candahar, under General Primrose, will probably be in excess of what I have stated. We have received further telegrams, but they do not add much to the information already received, but I will read them to the House so far as they relate to the facts which have occurred. I have received the following from the Viceroy:—"General Burrows has been seriously defeated by Ayoub Khan. Primrose has vacated the cantonments at Candahar and entered citadel. We are proceeding forward with reinforcements. They are already on their way, and are being sent forward as quickly as possible. May be necessary to anticipate the dispatch of troops from England intended for the year's relief." There is also a further despatch from the Governor of Bombay, in reply to the Government of India, who asks what reinforcements we can spare. "This Government undertakes to furnish at the present emergency three batteries, a British cavalry regiment, half a regiment of Native cavalry, two European regiments of infantry, six regiments of Native infantry, besides a battery of artillery. Fragments of Burrows's force are arriving at Candahar. Details necessary. Ayoub's force stronger than was supposed. Phayre proposes to abandon Candahar unless strongly reinforced. Is to concentrate at Bolan." This telegram has just been placed in my hands. It is apparently in reply to one addressed to the Governor of Bombay, and also the Viceroy to ask if he could give details of the force under the command of General Burrows. "Horse Artillery, I and B, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 1st Scinde Horse, 2nd Company Sappers, 66th Queen's Regiment, six companies first and 30th Native Infantry. Nothing more known. Telegraphs interrupted."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

King Humbert and Queen Margherita and the Prince of Naples, attended by Signor Villa, Minister of Grace and Justice, left Rome on Sunday for Turin. Signor Cairoli being confined to bed through the reopening of one of his old wounds, the King went to visit him before leaving, and remained with him nearly two hours.

Signor Sella has been elected Deputy for the second electoral district of Milan by 875 votes. Signor Bertani, the other candidate, obtained 523 votes.

It is stated that General Bocca has been appointed Minister of War.

Mount Vesuvius has been in a state of eruption, a stream of lava flowing from the eastern side of the cone.

BELGIUM.

The King and Queen, accompanied by Princesses Stéphanie and Clementine and the Archduke Rodolf of Austria, arrived in Ostend last Saturday afternoon for a sojourn of a week in the Royal Châlet. The town was gaily decorated with flags, and the Royal party were loudly cheered.

GERMANY.

The Crown Prince left Berlin on Monday morning for Pomerania, in order to hold a review there of his regiment of Cuirassiers. On Tuesday he embarked on board the yacht *Hohenzollern*, and then, accompanied by the squadron of ironclads, proceeded to Kiel, where he assists at the launch of a new armoured corvette and at some manoeuvres of the torpedo flotilla.

Prince Bismarck arrived at Berlin last Saturday evening from his country residence at Friedrichsruhe.

AMERICA.

A site has been selected in the Central Park for the obelisk which was recently brought to America from Egypt.

General Grant is stated to have been elected president of a company owning forty thousand acres in New Mexico, including several copper and gold mines.

Advices from New York state that the United States census of 1880 is far enough advanced to allow a definite estimate of the comparative growth of the large cities, and the result is indicative of wide prosperity and a steady and healthy increase. With few exceptions, the order of population remains substantially as in 1870. Chicago has gone up to the fourth place with a population of 475,000, against a population of 447,919 in 1840; St. Louis has advanced to 375,000, Boston to 360,000, and Baltimore to 350,000. Cincinnati has 250,000 inhabitants, Cleveland and Milwaukee 158,000 and 130,000 respectively; Buffalo and Washington are on a level with 150,000; and Louisville has gone up to 145,000. The largest city in the States is of course New York, with a population of 1,200,000; Philadelphia comes next with 850,000, and Brooklyn follows with over half a million.

An American agricultural journal for July 10 publishes upwards of a thousand reports from contributors in every part of the United States and Canada on the harvest of the year. An analysis of these returns shows that the crops this year, except that of hay, will be very good indeed.

Dr. Tanner was continuing in his forty days' fast at the time we went to press with our early edition.

Nineteen men at work in the tunnel under the Hudson River last week were drowned, and eight others barely escaped with their lives. The tunnel, which had been excavated for a distance of 500 feet, filled with water, and the shaft, sixty feet deep, is choked with debris and soil, so that three days' digging will be needed before the buried bodies can be reached.

Sixteen persons were, on Thursday week, drowned in the Detroit river, owing to the collision of a steamer with a yacht having on board a party of excursionists.

SOUTH AFRICA.

According to intelligence which has been received at Cape Town from Basutoland, the country is still in a very disturbed condition; there is, however, no confirmation of the reports of further attacks having been made by the hostile Basutos on those who surrendered their arms.

The Cape Town correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that the situation in Basutoland is "extremely critical, but not quite desperate." The Fingoes seem to have been disarmed and then armed against the Basutos, who thereupon attacked them, as well as their own people who had given up their arms. Cattle have been driven, and some ten men killed. The Basutos say they do not want to injure magistrates or traders, but that they remain on sufferance. The traders have fortified their stores, and are sending their women and children to the Free State. The troops will take a fortnight to reach Maseru.

Both branches of the Cape Parliament have expressed their confidence in the Government. In the House a motion of want of confidence was negatived by a majority of eight; and in the Council a declaratory resolution was passed by a large majority.

INDIA.

At a durbar held on the 22nd inst. at Cabul, Sirdar Abdul Rahman (or Abdurrahman) was formally recognised as Ameer on the part of her Majesty's Government. The durbar was attended by all the principal chiefs and sirdars of Cabul and its neighbourhood, and a deputation was present from Abdul Rahman. The country is reported to be entirely quiet. The Viceroy telegraphs that, on the 23rd, prayers were read in the mosques

at Cabul on behalf of the new Ameer, and an address was read by the chief Kazi, reviewing the whole course of English relations with Afghanistan. The ceremony was attended by several thousands of people of all classes. The new Ameer, the Viceroy adds, has been received more favourably than could have been expected. The *Times*' correspondent says that at Jellalabad the news was received with satisfaction.

The Viceroy has telegraphed to the India Office that the Ameer has agreed to meet the British officers for a first interview, and has sent his camp to Ak Serai, a short distance north of Zimma.

It will be seen, however, in our Parliamentary column that news of a very painful character has been received from India. Lord Hartington announced in the House of Commons on Wednesday that a telegram from Candahar states that General Burrows's brigade has been annihilated.

According to the late advices, General Burrows was on the Helmund, and Ayooob, with a force of 400 horsemen and 4000 Ghazis and others who had joined him, was at Hyderabad, on the east bank. General Burrows was then apprehensive of a night attack from Ayooob's forces, and to strengthen his position shifted his camp, the stores, sick, and baggage animals being placed in an inclosure.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne of the 27th inst. informs us that the new Victorian Parliament has been opened by the Governor, the Marquis of Normanby, who, in his speech, after alluding to the deficit in the revenue for the year, expressed a hope that Parliament would pass a satisfactory measure for the reform of the Constitution. His Excellency further announced the introduction of bills dealing with the questions of the land department, the extension of railways, and the construction of irrigation works. Mr. Berry subsequently moved a vote of want of confidence in the Cabinet of Mr. Service, which was passed by 48 to 35 votes.

Dr. Scandella, Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar, died on Tuesday morning after a short illness.

Mr. Stanford has published a compact Visitor's Guide to the Brussels Expedition.

A Bluebook was issued yesterday week containing the first part of the report of the Indian Famine Commission.

King Alfonso has signed the convention on copyright concluded by Spain with France and Belgium.

Princess Zorka, daughter of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, will, in conformity with the wish of the Czar, be betrothed to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria.

Bennet, alias Dickson, who, on March 25 last, shot Senator George Brown, from whose service he had been dismissed, was yesterday week executed at Toronto.

The Swiss Federal Council has decided that at the approaching Census of the Confederation those who fill up the returns shall be required to state to what religious body, if any, they and the members of their families belong.

A statue of Rabelais was unveiled at Tours on Sunday with great ceremony. The unveiling was performed by M. Riviere, deputy for and Mayor of Tours, who was accompanied by all the notabilities of the department, and General Gallifet, the commander of the 9th Corps d'Armée.

Last Saturday a "Punch" was given to M. Rochefort by some of the Paris students. Among those present was M. Blanqui, and several violent speeches were made, extolling the Commune. On Sunday a meeting was held at which M. Rochefort spoke, and an irreconcilable banquet took place, at which he presided. He said that an understanding might be arrived at to bring forward an irreconcilable list of candidates in opposition to those of the Opportunists.

Particulars have been received at Madrid of the earthquakes in the Philippine Islands, which have entirely destroyed the city of Manila. There were four shocks, chiefly on the 13th and the 18th instant. All the principal buildings were ruined, including one which has survived the earthquakes of the past three centuries. A number of natives were killed, but no Europeans. The inhabitants encamped in the fields. A fifth shock was experienced last Saturday night.

"A WAIF FROM A MISSING SHIP."

Among Mr. S. P. Jackson's various contributions to the Exhibition of the Old Water-Colour Society (which closes to-day) the drawing we engrave is the most pathetic. The story it suggests is as obvious as it is painful. A storm has spent its worst fury, and is passing away, carrying in its dark and ruthless bosom the secret of a missing ship. The torn edge of the great pall of storm-cloud is sinking to the horizon, revealing the evening light, flushed, as it were, with shame and anger, as it struggles through rifts of higher clouds that still bar its passage to the desolated earth. The "swell," testifying to the recent torment of the sea, breaks in slow and heavy pulses along the shore, like a strong man labouring for breath after violent exertion or passion. And there is one more witness to the pitiless tempest—the stranded boat, belonging, as we see by the name on its stern, to the ship "Ceres"—how hollow was the promise of the name—of "London." But in what condition has the boat reached the little bay on this rocky coast, and where are its occupants? Yet of many a vessel—of the hapless Atalanta, to wit—not even such a waif and stray as this crazy relic ever drifts to shore or meets a human eye.

The Lady Mayoress of York having presented her husband (Alderman Wilberforce) with a son during this, his year of office, her ladyship was last week presented by the citizens with a silver cradle, in commemoration of the event.

At the Manchester Assizes on the 22nd inst. sentence was passed on the directors and officials of the Northern Counties of England Fire Insurance Company (Limited) who were, on the previous day, found guilty of conspiring to defraud. The four directors were condemned each to six months' imprisonment, without hard labour, the auditor to twelve months', and the manager to eighteen months', with hard labour, the latter being the only one of the prisoners not recommended to mercy. Messrs. Smith and Cunliffe were acquitted.

A rose show, the second within the past two weeks, was held at the Alexandra Palace on Friday and Saturday last week. There were altogether on view during the two days close upon 15,000 blooms.—An industrial exhibition is to be held at the Alexandra Palace in September. Medals and other prizes to the value of £200 will be offered for competition in the several classes of mechanical industry, artistic productions, and fabrics and fancy work; drawings and so forth executed by persons under eighteen years of age, and also work done by school children. Instructive or interesting articles not intended for competition will be received for exhibition. Persons eligible to compete for prizes must belong to the working classes in the usual acceptance of the term.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The death of Mr. Joseph Dawson, the famous trainer, which occurred on Friday week, can scarcely be said to have caused a shock to his many friends, as it had been known for the last few weeks that his recovery was practically hopeless, and he has only outlived his brother, Mr. Thomas Dawson, by a few months. It was from him that he took his first lessons in the art, and, after a brief apprenticeship at Breconhill, near Middleham, he started on his own account at East Ilsey more than twenty years ago. His stay there was not a very long one, as in 1864 he purchased Bedford Lodge, and gradually enlarged and improved it until he possessed about the most perfect training-quarters in the kingdom. Lord Stamford was one of his first employers, and he won the Two Thousand for him with Diophantus in 1861, and also carried off many a good stake with Little Lady. Then came "Mr. Pryor," and the names of The Rake, the slashing Friponnier, and Cardinal York, three of the most celebrated bearers of the "Mexican blue," occur to our mind. Even a simple list of the good horses that have been under Mr. Dawson's care would take up more space than we can afford; but the best of all was unquestionably Prince Charlie, in whom the trainer had a half share. It is not too much to say that no man had such a specialty for bringing two-year-olds to the post in the pink of condition early in the season, and he secured no less than four Middle Park Plates, with The Rake, Frivolity, Prince Charlie, and Peter. No Derby ever fell to his share, but he won the St. Leger with Hawthornden, who was a complete outsider. Mr. Dawson was in his fifty-seventh year, and will be sadly missed by the poor of Newmarket, to whom he was a generous friend. His funeral took place on Monday.

Matters looked somewhat ominous for the opening day at Goodwood on Tuesday, as the aspect of the weather was far from encouraging, and during the afternoon rain appeared imminent, but, fortunately, it held off, and although the air was occasionally close and oppressive, Goodwood was "glorious" as of yore and most enjoyable. Proceedings opened very tamely with the time-honoured Craven Stakes, which was reduced to a match between Attalus and Emperor Titus, odds being laid throughout on Mr. Houldsworth's Rogue, who, however, curled up in the most unmistakable fashion the moment Fordham asked him to gallop, and the non-favourite landed the Macaroni jacket very easily. Fourteen out of a full total of fifteen were coloured on the card for the chief event of the day—viz., the Goodwood Stakes—and resulted in the popular victory of Mr. R. Jardine's Reveller (7st. 4lb.), after a desperate finish, by a short head from Edelweiss (6st.) and Bay Archer (8st. 5lb.). Kellett rode a fine race on the winner, who is a brown with a white near hind heel and a sprinkling of grey hairs on his off hind leg, and he stands full 15 hands 3 in., with immense bone, great length and substance, combined with well-placed shoulders, a strong back and loins, and uncommonly good limbs all round. Mr. Crawford, who owns both second and third, declared to win with Bay Archer, who ran a great horse with 8 st. 5 lb. on his back, a remark which applies equally to Roehampton (9 st.), who finished a good fourth. There was a capital field for the Richmond Stakes, which included Sir Charles Scobell, Bal Gal, and Geologist, the latter of whom cost 1000 guineas last year at the Yardley Stud sale. The first-named was one of the earliest beaten, and Bal Gal, with Fred Archer up, showed a great improvement on her July Stakes form, and easily defeated Scobell by three-quarters of a length, and in her, probably, Lord Falmouth has a second Wheel of Fortune.

Racing men enjoyed a comparative holiday last week, as no meeting was held until the Thursday, when Sandown Park and Pontefract began simultaneously. The Prince of Wales was present at Sandown on the first day, and as, in addition to a splendid band, the Spanish students had also been engaged, the occupants of the members' inclosure must have passed a very pleasant afternoon. A capital field of ten ran for the Surbiton Handicap Plate, for which Charibert (10st. 4lb.) was as good a favourite as anything, despite his welter weight. Langaron (7st.) looked all over a winner until the last few strides, when the Two Thousand winner managed to get up and beat her by a head, and, as he was conceding no less than 27 lb. to Strathavon and 33 lb. to Roscius, he must certainly be considered the reigning "Prince of the T.Y.C." Of course, after his two good performances at the Newmarket July Meeting, Iriquois was very heavily backed for the Great Kingston Two-Year Old Plate, a slight shade of odds being finally laid on him. He did not, however, seem to run very kindly, and never looked really dangerous, a rattling finish between Lady Chelmsford and King of Scotland ending in the neck victory of the former. On the Friday, the Gold Cup fell an easy prey to Charibert, who was only opposed by Carnace, a two-year-old in John Day's stable. After her grand exhibition at Kempton Park, the Warren Nursery Plate was looked upon as a certainty for FAVORITA. Jeffery seemed to ride her very tenderly for the greater part of the journey, but she took the lead at the distance, and seemed about to win in a canter; Montrose, however, stuck well to her, and as she swerved a good deal to the left in the last hundred yards, the odds laid on her were only landed by a head. Nearly all the events at Pontefract brought large fields to the post, but the results need no comment.

There is very little to chronicle this week in the way of cricket, for, owing to the uncertain weather that has prevailed, most of the fixtures have had to be abandoned, or have resulted in an unsatisfactory draw. Gloucestershire have been especially unfortunate in this respect, as they had all the best of it in their match with Lancashire, when the continuous rain put a stop to further play, whilst their match with Yorkshire has been postponed for the same reason, as also was the latter's match with the Australians at Huddersfield. At Esher, A. P. Lucas played in his well-known determined style against J. Zingari, scoring 86, which included one six, four, and three, and sixteen twos; W. H. Game, of Oxford fame, also played well for 42. At a special meeting held on Monday last the committee of the Surrey Club decided to arrange a match to be played at Kennington Oval against the Australians, provided a representative team can be got together to oppose them.

The champion oarsman of the world, Edward Trickett, of Australia, arrived in London on Monday last, and took up his old quarters at the "Bells," Putney, whence he will take his preliminary spins for his match with Hanlan in November next.

At a meeting of the Napoleon Memorial Committee held last week a resolution was unanimously arrived at to withdraw the proposal to place the monument of the late Prince Louis in Henry VII.'s chapel. The Dean of Westminster has acceded to the withdrawal; and it is announced that the site selected for the memorial is St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in the space between the pillars of the nave in the south aisle, near the monument to her Majesty's father, the Duke of Kent.

TOY-SHOPS.

To the scientific mind everything is matter for science: and the result of a truly scientific scrutiny would seem to be that everything is extremely like everything else. Men and women, cows, centipedes, toy-shops—the leading facts in their histories are almost indistinguishable, if one only attaches sufficient importance to the essential, and shows a proper disregard for the accidental; and thus, the development of the toy-shop—its origin in the common shop which sells everything, its growth and specialisation (the word is not too ugly for a philosopher)—may be held a subject fitly to be treated by a Herbert Spencer or a Darwin.

We all know that little "general" shop: its windows with small old-fashioned panes, its collection of cloths and ribbons, of herrings and cheese, of toys and crockery. Perhaps its toys only include one steadfast wooden steed (white, with large and symmetrical spots like wafers), a drum, a net-full of small tennis-balls and large marbles, and a tin whistle; but (as Spencer tells us) at this early stage no organ can be fully developed while each has to perform many functions. In the lowest form of animal, mouth, hand, foot, eye, are hardly to be distinguished one from the other; so a village cannot indulge in a draper's, a chemist's, a grocer's, a toy-shop, all different and detached. It manages to get on with one which combines the many; and so, as we do not expect juggling-tricks or miniature-painting of a day-labourer, we must not ask for very elaborate playthings of a "general shop."

The second stage is still very common in remoter London. Islington is particularly blessed in the matter of toy-shops, which have freed themselves from "general" business, but at the cost of an alliance with sweets. The windows of these establishments are very frequently divided in the middle, the toys being partitioned off by whips or long sugar-sticks (cheap, but excessively unhealthy) from the edibles at a penny an ounce or two ounces for threehalfpence. This sort of shop rejoices much in halfpenny envelopes of "Great Surprises," consisting for the most part of smudgy copies of engravings, which are supposed to reprint themselves upon paper in some astonishing way, but which fulfil their purpose of amusement much better by simply making a horrible mess. Here, too, late in October, we are great in fireworks; and little boys come in couples, ready to bear mendacious evidence to each other's years, it being held that fireworks may not be sold to gentlemen under fourteen.

Above this, comes the genteel but unpretending toy-shop, which has entirely shaken off the attendant sweets, but which is not above relying greatly upon what one may call a test toy—that simple little stable of two or four stalls, in which wooden horses stand patiently all day long at an empty manger. To the grand West-End "emporium" these delightful playthings do not soar. Even those beautiful butchers' shops, with joints which hang from real hooks and can be taken down, are hardly admitted there; but of all toys—except soldiers and trains—they give the young male mind most pleasure. Girls, of course, love dolls'—houses best; and they are quite right. It is one of the most galling trials of manhood that we are not admitted—even at the earliest age after absolute babydom—to the delights of those wonderful detached residences, whose fronts open all at once (being hooked up when closed) and display bed-room, drawing-room, dining-room, and kitchen, all beautifully if disproportionately furnished, wherein giant guests, mistresses and servants stand about—not being commonly made to sit. There is such a scope for imagination about the whole thing; one can invent three-volume novels out of them.

It is in this third stage of toyshopper that one oftenest finds the ideal toy-shop keeper—he (or she) who has an indestructible enjoyment of toys. The simple, enthusiastic Germans have this quality much more frequently than we: I recollect a youth at Coblenz who, after years of selling local photographs, was genuinely convulsed when he informed us that two neighbouring castles on the Rhine were humorously named the Cat and the Mouse. Yet we sometimes find the quality in England, not seldom among quaint, kindly, pathetic old maids, who have an infinite and touching motherliness for the many little ones who come to ask their candid and thoughtful counsel as to the investment of cherished sixpences.

But the majority of toysellers are not like this, by any means. Dickens did not invent Tuckleton; he copied him. How well I recollect a gloomy old woman, the terror of my little-boyhood; one of those people who deal ferociously in technical terms, and will never give you anything unless you ask for it by its exact trade-name, and who damage their own business by shackling it with arbitrary rules which it pleases them to invent—she, I remember, would not sell half penny "sheets of characters" unless we bought equal quantities of "scenes" with them. The foolish dame forgot that her sway extended only as far as the shopdoor—the little fellows she bullied had her in their power: they could stay away, and spend their pocket-money elsewhere—and, I am glad to say, they did. Hers was a sleepy, dingy, dusty shop: the last of a set of two or three unlucky ones, in a second-rate road. Nowadays the trams go past, and enliven the neighbourhood a little; twenty years ago it was very dreary. I never remember to have been in that shop at the same time as any other customer; I never remember its mistress to have sold anything ungrudgingly; I have no pleasant reminiscences of it in any way—except as everything dim and distant has its pleasantness—save only the memory of a certain "sheet of characters" there bought, wherein were a stage-coach (full size—for a two-foot theatre) with horses and postilions complete, and the same much smaller (and not in the least like) at full gallop in the distance.

Having quitted science for random recollections, let me mention the toy-shop in chief of my school days. It was, I should say, about a yard and a half square, and (I blush to own) it sold sweets. It was kept by one Mr. Jarr—even now the Mr. holds its place; one cannot think of him as plain Jarr—and his red-faced, energetic, sharp, and yet not wholly disagreeable wife: her redeeming point was her intelligent interest in what she sold. I do not believe that Mr. Jarr cared two pins for any created toy; he was a gaunt, spectral, melancholy man, curiously like a Jack-in-the-box, both in visage and in a weird habit of suddenly rising to a surprising height from behind the counter. Years after my time of customership, I called at Mr. Jarr's and spent a shilling. I had a recollection of numberless misty autumn evenings, after five o'clock school, when one ran round (it was not two minutes from the school-gate) and bought fireworks, Webb's "scenes and characters," or—less often—sweets; and the brightness of the little shop, as contrasted with the foggy London air without, remained with me. It was a real disappointment to find how stuffy, how shabby, how disagreeable a place it was; I wished I had not gone. Mr. Jarr was there still—as little washed, as angular, and as unhappy as ever, if not quite so tall. Mrs. Jarr I did not see; perhaps she sold toys no more. There was something sad about it all, this complete disappearance of the toy element from one's world—this vanishing of the charm of all playthings, except those which had ceased to exist. It was such a terrible reduction in the purchasing-value of a penny!



"A WAIF FROM A MISSING SHIP." BY S. P. JACKSON.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

The annual meeting and competition in shooting for prizes of the National Rifle Association on Wimbledon-common, with the accompanying encampment of Volunteer Corps on the ground, came to an end last Saturday, when the prizes were presented by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales to the successful marksmen.

The winner of the Queen's Prize of £250, with the gold medal of the Association and the gold badge held by the champion shot for the year, was announced on Tuesday week immediately upon the shooting in the final stage at 1000 yards distance. He made a score of 74 points, 28 being at the 1000 yards range. His name, with some details of the competition for this prize, appeared in our last week's paper, and we now give his portrait, that of Mr. Alexander Ferguson, of Campbelltown, Argyleshire, a private of the 1st Argyle Rifle Volunteers. We are told that he is a mason by trade, a partner in the small firm of Ferguson and Son, of Campbelltown. This was his first appearance at Wimbledon, and he had never elsewhere fired a shot at so long a range as 800 yards. On that day, firing at 800 yards pool for practice, he obtained three bull's-eyes out of four shots, and was by that circumstance encouraged to hope to make a fair score. But so little notion had he of the possibility of winning the Queen's Prize that, had it not been for the earnest persuasion of a friend who witnessed his pool shooting, he would have gone home before the second stage of the competition. He returned to Scotland on Monday last; and, both at Glasgow and at Campbelltown, was greeted with public honours and popular applause. The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Lombardi and Co., Pall-Mall East.

The remaining matches of chief interest, after Tuesday, are to be here noticed. The Elcho Challenge Shield was won by the Irish eight—the closest contest on record—by one point only. The total score was 1638, twenty-seven points higher than Scotland's winning score of last year. England was second with 1637 points, and Scotland last. The Public Schools Match for the Ashburton Shield was won by Eton with a total of 469 at the three ranges; and the Spencer Cup by Private Elliot, of Marlborough. The United Service Challenge Cup was won by the Volunteers with a score five points above that of the Army competitors, who were next. The Kolapore Cup, shot for by representatives of the mother country and Canada, was won by the home team, the Canadians breaking down at the 500 yards range. The Chancellors' Challenge Cup was won easily by Cambridge. The Loyd-Lindsay prize was won by the second squad of Bucks Yeomanry, the 1st Ayr being second, and the 1st Bucks third. The South Middlesex team won the Mappin Challenge Cup, and Lieutenant Godsal won the Dudley prize with a highest possible score of ten bull's-eyes at 1000 yards.

The Canadian riflemen gave a luncheon in their camp on Thursday, at which they entertained the Prime Minister of Canada and Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

On Saturday the long-range match with any rifles between Sir H. Halford's British team and Mr. F. Hyde's American team was contested. The British team gained the advantage at first, making 36 points at 800 and 44 points at 900 yards. At the 1000 yards range, however, the Americans held their own, scoring one point more than their opponents, but lost the match by 79 points.

The meeting terminated with the presentation of the prizes. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princesses of the family and the Duke of Cambridge, arrived at four o'clock. The presentation took place on a raised platform erected near the front of the inclosure, before the Cottage. The Royal party were received by the Earl and Countess of Stanhope, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, Colonel Stephens, Colonel Oxley, Captain St. John Mildmay, the Secretary of the Association, and other members of the Council. There were also present the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Childers, Secretary of State for War, Sir Stafford Northcote, Colonel North, Earl Waldegrave, and others.

An interesting part of these proceedings was the presentation by the Princess of Wales, who is a Dame Chevalière of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, of the silver medal awarded by the Duke of Manchester and the Chapter to Captain G. Fred. Harris, 3rd Buffs (Camp Adjutant), for his gallantry in saving the lives of five



MR. ALEXANDER FERGUSON, 1ST ARGYLE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.

persons at a fire in Dublin. The presentation was made before the distribution of the prizes, her Royal Highness graciously addressing a few words to the recipient, and pinning the medal on his breast.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, TWICKENHAM.

St. John's Hospital, founded by the munificence of Miss Twining, of Dial House, Twickenham, was recently opened by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck, who was accompanied by the Duke of Teck and by three of their children. They were received by Miss Twining, the founder; Major-General Sir George Bouchier, K.C.B., the honorary secretary; and Mr. George Booth, the honorary treasurer. The Duchess was led through the corridor to the women's ward, where a special service was conducted by the Rev. G. B. Twining, the honorary Chaplain. Dr. Benthall, the resident medical officer, and Mrs. Benthall, held a garden-party after the ceremony, and received the Royal visitors, who remained some time. This hospital is built for the benefit and relief of the sick and suffering in and around Twickenham. Each ward will accommodate six patients. The provident and outdoor patient department, which has been carried on for some time, has been most successful; and now that the indoor department is ready, the hospital will start in full working order. Mr. Robert W. Edis, F.S.A., of Fitzroy-square, is the architect; and the builder is Mr. Messan, of Twickenham.

THE GOORKHAS AND THE RIFLES.

Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, who accompanied General Sir S. Browne's division of the army, from November, 1878, to June, 1879, in the advance through the Khyber Pass into Afghanistan, told us of the interesting camaraderie that existed between the 4th battalion of the Rifle Brigade and the 4th Goorkha Regiment. The latter, commanded at that time by

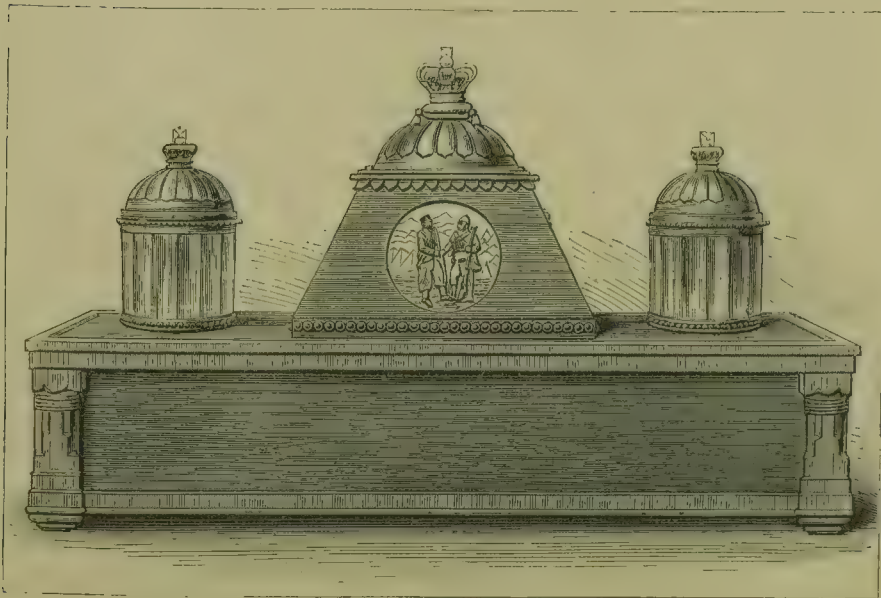
Colonel Turton, being a rifle corps and wearing a similar green uniform, was hailed by the Rifle Brigade with cordial goodwill, though little conversation, from the difference of language, could pass between the men belonging to rank and file of these regiments. The soldiers of the Rifle Brigade, on more than one occasion, volunteered their help to assist the Goorkhas in pitching their tents, the encampments of Goorkhas and Rifles lying side by side. They both formed part of the brigade of General Macpherson, with whose head-quarters' staff our Special Artist was accommodated during that campaign. It will be remembered that he sent us a sketch of the Rifles bringing a sheep as a present to the Goorkhas for their Christmas dinner. When this force was broken up, on June 1 or June 2, the Goorkhas marched off the encampment ground at Gundamak, followed by the men of the Rifle Brigade, with their band playing and the men cheering, a distance of two miles. The 4th Goorkhas were afterwards placed under the command of Colonel Rowcroft, upon the retirement of Colonel Turton on account of ill health, and bore their part in all the movements and actions round Cabul. The 4th battalion of the Rifle Brigade has also gone through the Afghan War. To commemorate their temporary association with each other in the campaign under Sir S. Browne, the officers of the Rifle Brigade have presented to the officers' mess-table of the 4th Goorkhas a silver inkstand, manufactured in London by Messrs. Elkington and Co., of which we give an illustration. The native officers of the 4th Goorkhas, in their turn, have given a silver salver to the non-commissioned officers' mess of the Rifle Brigade.

"BLENHEIM."

To Mr. R. C. Woodville, the very promising young painter of this picture, we are indebted, as our readers will have observed, for many drawings and sketches which we have engraved. But these, admirable as they have been, were often so diverse in subject that they would hardly be taken as affording an earnest for such a work as the picture we are here to notice. It has attracted much attention in the Royal Academy Exhibition that closes next Monday evening. In the Exhibition Catalogue it bears the title of "Blenheim: Aug. 13, 1701," which was the day of the Duke of Marlborough's famous battle; and this title is accompanied with the extract from Dr. Hare's contemporary journal, which is reprinted beneath our Engraving.

Mr. Woodville, like his able young rival, Mr. Crofts, the painter of the picture of "Ramillies" in this same exhibition, has studied in the German school. He has seen, not without profit, the works of Menzel and other great German battle-painters. This might have been inferred from his picture exhibited last year of Frederick's reception by his troops on the evening before Rosbach. The special training that Mr. Woodville has had has been of service to him, as we see, in achieving the greater success he has attained in the remarkably spirited work which we now reproduce.

But our Artist has facilities which no amount of technical drilling will impart. He has a dramatic instinct which enables him to realise how a given event probably occurred; how such a commander and such troops comported themselves in victory or defeat. He is able to express, with equal force, the calm self-possession of the hero and the reckless frenzy of the mass of combatants; he gives us that sense of the momentousness of the issue, over and above their struggle for life, without feeling which the painted battle is but an empty lifeless pageant, a theatrical sham fight, or rehearsal of warlike motions by puppets. Thus, in the picture before us, accident and variety are combined in unity: the interest is made to centre on the great military commander, who discomfited the best Generals of the Grand Monarque. We are made to feel that the result of the mighty contest hangs in the balance, but will be decided by his calm energy and consummately skilful tactics. As related in Dr. Hare's account of the battle, the Duke has ordered the charge to be sounded, and the two lines of Allied horse are now moving on, sword in hand, to the attack. The great captain, we see, has reined in his black charger, whose body is flecked with mud; and with his characteristically proud and graceful bearing, he issues his orders to his staff. He is utterly impassive amidst the fury and din of battle, the wounds and carnage (of which, by-the-way, there is not too much), and his eager and importunate officers. The front line of English



INKSTAND PRESENTED BY 4TH BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE TO 4TH GOORKHAS.



ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, TWICKENHAM.

cavalry is already advancing to the charge sounded by the kettle-drums and trumpets of the Guards, the former played by a black man, as was the custom down to living memory. The second line of Imperialist cavalry, in the rear, are drawing swords in answer to an order transmitted by an aide de-camp. In the distance, beyond the stream of the Nebel, are seen the blazing houses and mills which Lord Cutts had set on fire earlier in the day.

The whole composition is full of dramatic movement, and testifies to close observation, both of soldiers and horses. This is not the occasion for considering the political bearings of the memorable struggle. We must be content with the assurance given to Southey's little inquirer that "'twas a famous victory."

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bridger, J., to be S.P.G. Organising Secretary for Diocese of Liverpool.
 Chester, T. H., Rural Dean of the Deanery of Jarrow-upon-Tyne.
 Crawford, J. R., Senior Curate of St. Margaret's, King's Lynn.
 Earle, Robert Brisco; British Chaplain at Berlin.
 Hamley, J.; Curate of Burford (first portion), Tenbury, Salop.
 Harman, Edward; Rector of Pickwell, near Oakham.
 Kelly, Charles Napier; Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral.
 Ridgeway, Charles J.; Senior Incumbent of St. Paul's, Edinburgh.
 Thompson, Reginald Ward; Assistant-Chaplain of the Savoy.—*Guardian*.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on Monday at the Annual Conference of the clergy of his diocese.

The Bishop of North Queensland has been called to England for a short time in consequence of the recent death of his father.

On Monday the Duchess of Connaught, who was accompanied by the Duke, laid the foundation-stone of a new church for South Farnborough, which includes the North Camp at Aldershot. It is to be erected from designs of Mr. J. E. K. Cutts, and the first portion of it will cost about £3000.

Yesterday week the Duke of Westminster laid the foundation-stone of a new church in Grosvenor-mews. It appears that 140 years ago one of his Grace's ancestors performed a similar ceremony for St. Mary's Chapel, Park-street, which, however, was never consecrated, and is now in course of demolition. This latter circumstance, together with the overcrowded condition of the parish church of St. George's, Hanover-square, has led the Duke to increase the accommodation of the latter by building a sort of subsidiary church.

A new church at Kingston, Dorset, was consecrated last Saturday by the Bishop of Salisbury. The edifice, which has been built solely at the cost of Lord Eldon, must have cost between £30,000 and £40,000. It is in the style of the thirteenth century, and built of local stone, being rich in marble shafts, the stone and the marble having been quarried, and the latter also polished, on the estate by the workmen on his Lordship's property. The structure has taken six years to build. It is from a design by Mr. Street, R.A. Nearly all the windows are filled in with stained glass by Clayton and Bell.

The Bishop of Worcester has consecrated a chapel at Eresham Workhouse. It has been built from designs of Mr. Preedy, and the chancel is adorned with painted windows. These and other decorations are the gift of the late Mrs. Barber, of Sedgeberrow, who bequeathed £200 to the Rev. Martin Amphlett for the embellishment of the chapel. Many other presents were received, and the total cost of the chapel, which will accommodate seventy-four persons, has been £1600 or £1700.

The east window of Welwick church has been restored and filled with stained glass, at the sole cost of Mrs. Amesley, of Dunnington, and as a memorial of her daughter, the late Mrs. William Fewson. The glass is by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, of London.

HOME NEWS.

The Duke of Westminster has given to the citizens of Chester £10,000 towards the abolition of the Dee Bridge tolls.

The Treasury has sanctioned a grant of £500 per annum to provide an additional number of Distinguished Service Rewards for the Army Medical Department.

Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S., has succeeded to the office of keeper of the geological department in the British Museum, vacant by the resignation of Mr. G. R. Waterhouse.

The formation of the training squadron has been determined upon. The officer nominated for the command is Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam.

At a meeting of the committee of the Edinburgh University Liberal Association, held yesterday week, it was unanimously agreed to nominate the Earl of Rosebery as Lord Rector.

The annual fête of the Royal Horticultural Society was held on the night of the 21st inst., when the grounds at South Kensington were brilliantly illuminated.

The annual conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations was held yesterday week in St. James's Hall. In the evening the delegates dined together, under the presidency of Earl Percy.

The Miranda, six, composite sloop, was commissioned on the 22nd inst. at Devonport, by Commander the Hon. E. S. Dawson. She is to proceed to the Australian station to relieve the Danae, which has been in commission since 1876.

Mr. J. W. Benson has added the Prudential Assurance Company's late premises to those now occupied by him on Ludgate-hill, and inaugurates the occasion with an exhibition of gold caskets, racing cups, and magnificent jewels, graciously lent by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and others.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the third week in July was 82,961, of whom 46,081 were in workhouses and 36,880 received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 674, of whom 461 were men, 170 women, and 43 children under sixteen.

The annual drill competition of selected schools under the control of the London School Board, for the Challenge Banner given by the Society of Arts, took place yesterday week in the grounds of Lambeth Palace. Colonel Battersby again awarded the banner to the school of Thomas-street, Limehouse, which had held its since last year's competition.

At a town's meeting held in Liverpool last week to consider the report of a committee on the scheme for establishing a university college in that city it was stated that several local gentlemen had promised £10,000 each for the endowment of the chairs in the proposed university. The Earl of Derby has also announced his intention to give a like sum, which brings up the amount promised to £80,000.

In the Chancery Division on Tuesday Mr. Justice Denman delivered judgment in the action brought to enforce a charge on the separate estate of Mrs. Buller in favour of Mr. Herbert Flower, Captain Arthur Henry Paget, and Lord Arthur Hill, in consideration of their becoming securities for her husband, Captain Buller, for a loan of £1000. Mr. Justice Denman said the plaintiffs were entitled to the decree asked for, and

he granted an injunction restraining the defendant from parting with her property, the plaintiffs to have their costs, with the exception of Mr. Flower, who had withdrawn his claim.

The Select Committee who have been inquiring into the losses of grain-laden vessels since 1873 have agreed to their report, which recommends the adoption of certain precautions, especially that where proper provision for filling the hold by feeders is not made, not less than one-fourth of the quantity carried in the hold shall be in bags. Rules are also suggested for making the inspection more efficient, and for punishing offenders.

St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, which has been converted into a people's park by Lord Ardmillan, at a cost of £20,000, was opened on Tuesday for the free use of the citizens of Dublin. There was no inaugural ceremony, but the gates were thrown open in the morning. The new park has been handsomely embellished with shrubs, fountains, lakes, and other ornamental work, and a large number of persons availed themselves of the privilege of admission.

NOVELS.

Something of Mr. William Gilbert's matter and manner is suggested by the contents of the three volumes entitled *Workers in the Dawn*: by George R. Gissing (Remington and Co.); for the story is realistic rather than romantic, dealing for the most part with the seamy side, the wickedness, suffering, poverty, vice, and squalor of life, delineated with ruthless amplitude of detail, even in the most trivial matters, with uncompromising truthfulness, as regards both facts and language, and with very considerable force and appearance of earnest intention. But there is very little, if any at all, of Mr. Gilbert's peculiar humour, which, though grim and sardonic, acts as leaven upon a generally heavy mass. The tale, such as it is, is told, moreover, in a rambling, straggling fashion, branching off into various directions, so that the reader is constantly running after different personages, until attention begins to flag and interest dwindles down to the inappreciable. There is nothing left for it but to regard the whole work as a collection of very slightly connected scenes, most of them squalid or shocking scenes, real enough, no doubt, unfortunately, but of the sort upon which the mind rather shrinks from dwelling and prefers to seek relief in a factitious oblivion. Such a work may command respect and extort an admission of conscientious and successful description, though it may not possess the potent spell of continuous attractiveness or stimulate curiosity or awaken expectation. The truthfulness, too, which has been spoken of applies especially to externals; the psychological studies scarcely commend themselves to one's sense of fitness and probability. He who may be called the hero, for instance, is not likely to strike most readers as a natural character, thinking and acting in accordance with the influences operating or most calculated to operate within him, although the situations in which he is placed by being inconsistent with the idea suggested of his inner self are handled with mastery. It is to be regretted that to display that mastery it is impossible, as it would seem, to dispense with a great deal of plain, not to say coarse, language, oaths, slang, and questionable company, introduced without the least pretence of disguise or modification of nomenclature. In fact, the dancing-saloon, the refreshment-bar, the nocturnal horrors of the pavement and the dens of profligacy are simply transferred in all their hideous reality to paper. The story commences with a revolting picture of a miserable death in the midst of sordid wretchedness and ends with a melodramatic act of self-destruction. A good old man and two sweet, innocent, warm-hearted, lovable girls are almost the only characters that appear from time to time to relieve the prevalent reek of vulgar poverty and vulgar immorality. The purpose, if there be any, seems to be nothing more recondite than to convey a warning to all whom it may concern against the not very irresistible temptation of marrying a young woman off the streets in a fit of mingled sentimentality and despair. For the tale resolves itself into the biography of a young man who, throwing away many miraculous chances of becoming a successful artist and a happy husband, connects himself matrimonially with a drunken drab, constructively kills the virtuous woman he really loves, and is driven to desperation and suicide. And all this happens because he acts in a manner totally at variance with what was to be expected under the circumstances of a young man with the instincts ascribed to him. It is a very dark and painful story, written in parts with no little power. It is not very skillfully constructed, however, being diffuse and protracted to tediousness, with superfluous and repulsive details.

Bigamy dies hard. After running a long and successful course among the novelists, especially the lady novelists, it seemed in these latter days to have received its quietus; but it must have been only scotched, not killed, for it reappears with all its pristine vigour in *The Fair-Haired Alda*, by Florence Marryat (Samuel Finsley and Co.)—a novel prolonged through three volumes for the purpose, principally, one would say, of inveighing against the laws of Mrs. Grundy, making insinuations against the virtue of clergymen's wives and the sobriety and charity of titled and literary ladies, and sneering at those very respectable gentlewomen who, not being really so immaculate as they are astute enough to obtain credit for being, "call it quite immoral to encourage a woman who has actually had two husbands living at the same time." Of course, there is nothing very new in all this; satire of this kind is much older even than "Tartuffe," and, though it may be highly commendable, and to a certain extent efficacious, as a weapon directed against hypocrisy, it has never yet convinced people, nor would there be anything gained if it should convince people, that moral, social, and conventional regulations may be broken with perfect impunity. The novel has few graces of literary composition, and its characters exhibit no originality of conception. It depends for its interest almost entirely upon its incidents, which, if not very numerous, are at any rate wild and extravagant in a marvellous degree. There is a great deal of tragic colouring; so crude, however, as to be distressing rather than impressive. The society to which the reader is introduced is for the most part very aristocratic; and the reader who is not accustomed to move in those circles is likely to feel extremely thankful to revolve in a different sphere, if the aristocracy be really such a low set, in morals and manners and language, as the novelist represents them to be. A lower specimen of humanity than the well-born, well-connected, and wealthy father of "the fair-haired Alda" could hardly be picked up from behind any grocer's counter in the country, unless it be the noble Lord who loves "the fair-haired Alda" and pays his addresses in a coarser and more brutal fashion than would be expected of a butcher courting a barnmaid. Nevertheless, there may be plenty of romantic misses who will derive much gratification and a delicious thrill of horror from a perusal of the story. A love affair between a beautiful English school-girl, of almost noble parentage and great expectations; a

clandestine marriage, which may turn out to have been illegal; an elopement from the paternal mansion; an eventful honeymoon beneath Italian skies; a conjugal quarrel; a supposed and attempted murder; a plot between a vindictive stepmother and the supposed murderer; a bigamous marriage between the supposed widow of the supposed victim and the supposed immolator of the said victim; a sudden revival and reappearance of the supposed victim; a renewal of conjugal bliss, greatly promoted by the timely decease of the supposed murderer and bigamous husband;—herein are surely the elements of an absorbing and exciting tale. Unfortunately, it is not sufficient to have the elements, if the time or the skill be wanting to turn them to satisfactory account. And, in the present instance, the workmanship is of a decidedly slovenly kind. This is especially noticeable in the description of what took place immediately after the supposed murder in Italy: the proceedings, as represented, are revolting to common-sense. The novelist is great on the subject of epileptic fits. Twice, at least, an attack of that nature is depicted with a minuteness for which it is difficult to assign any reason, unless it be a conscious, but scarcely laudable, pride in ability to put a nasty spectacle into adequately expressive words. A noble Lord has one of these fits rather early in the narrative, and we are told how "two men lifted the working, jerking figure carefully in their arms, and wiped away the bloody froth that was issuing from Lord Sidney's mouth and nose," and that "his throat and shirt-front were stained with the blood that had flown (sic) from his bitten tongue; even his grizzled whiskers were dyed red, and altogether presented an appearance that made Mr. Capel shudder." Such a picture, however truthful and graphic, is decidedly nasty; and its nastiness is its prevailing characteristic, unless the introduction of the dyed whiskers should seem to anybody to border upon comic bathos.

The author of "Old Charlton" and "Dangerfield," Mr. H. Baden Pritchard, has written another pleasant story called *George Vanbrugh's Mistake*, which is published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. Its real hero, as we take it, is not George Vanbrugh, a good-natured idler with a taste for music, who dawdles half his life away in London bachelor amusements, instead of setting manfully to work and winning the hand of one of his two fair cousins. The best character in the story is Job Hollings, one that Dickens might have imagined, and which is hardly surpassed in originality and truthfulness of conception by any character that Dickens has created. Job is an elderly man, simple-hearted as Tom Pinch, who has drudged from early boyhood in the service of old Mrs. Parkle, a manufacturer of perfumed waters in Clerkenwell. He has been accustomed, however, to be sent on frequent expeditions into the Weald of Kent, for the purpose of collecting herbs and superintending a lavender garden, so that he has gained some knowledge of botany and an unsophisticated love of rural nature. The affectionate fidelity and rugged honesty of his disposition make the case of poor Job all the more touching, when he is perceived to be the hopeless victim of an attachment, which he never dreams of realising as a possible suitor, to Miss Lucy Medlicott, of Lanthadryne Manor. She is the younger of the two sisters, the elder having become Mrs. Mallelien, either of whom might have been a suitable wife for their cousin George Vanbrugh. Enough has now been said to show the elements of his serious "Mistake." The whole story, in three volumes, has a delightful freshness and wholesomeness of feeling, which does the reader good in these times; and it is enlivened with a constant play of humour. There are two charming little boys, Ferdie and Wat, between four and six years old, whose sayings and doings are delicious to the lover of childhood. The least successful figure here portrayed is that of Mr. Edward Shorter, the Old Bailey barrister, who appears such an unprincipled snob that he could scarcely have been George Vanbrugh's personal friend. It is a gross caricature of a respectable branch of the legal profession. The French criminal adventurer and swindling imposter, calling himself M. de Belleville, is equally overdone as a portrait of social rascality; but these persons are mere foils to the innocent and honourable characters of the story. The plot is very well sustained, and might readily, if it were worth while, be converted into a little play for the stage.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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| ALLEN AND CO.: A Female Nihilist. By Ernest Lavigne. Translated from the French by G. Sutherland Edwards. | Notes on the Northern Atlantic. Compiled from Authentic Sources by Richard Brown. With a Map. |
| BAILLIÈRE AND CO.: A Handbook for Painters and Art Students on the Character and Use of Colours. By William J. Mueckley. | NIMMO AND BAIN: Modern Foreign Library. Edited by Henry van Laun.— The Sergeant's Legacy. By E. Berthel. Translated from the French by Gilbert Venables. |
| BENTLEY AND SON: Fascination. By Lady Margaret Majandie. 2 vols. | RIVINGTONS: Some Helps for School Life. Sermons preached at Clifton College, 1862—1879. By the Rev. J. Percival. |
| BOQUE: Our Nationalities. II.—Who are the Scotch? By James Bonwick. | TRUBNER AND CO.: The Practical Guides for Tourists— Practical General Continental Guide. With thorough routes from England to the chief places of the Continent of Europe, 1880. Special Edition Anglo-American. Practical Guide for France, Belgium, Holland, the Rhine, &c., with routes from London. |
| CHAPMAN AND WINDUS: In Pastures Green; and Other Stories. By Charles Gibbon. | Practical Guide for the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play. |
| FIELD AND TIER: Journals and Journalism. With a Guide for Literary Beginners. By John Oldcastle. | VIZETELLY AND CO.: Popular French Novels, Translated— Mangars Junior. By André Thuriot. Fromont the Younger and Risler the Elder. By Alphonse Daudet. |
| GROVERBIDGE AND SONS: The Bee-Keepers' Manual. By the late Henry Taylor. Seventh Edition. Modernised and greatly enlarged by Alfred Watts. | W. B. Gladstone. |
| LOW AND CO.: Episodes of French History— I. Charlemagne and the Carolingians. Edited from M. Guizot's "History of France," with Notes, and Genealogical, Historical, and other Tables, by Gustave Masson. | WARD, LOCK, AND CO.: The Holiday Companion and Travellers' Guide. Edited by James Mason. |
| Foreign Countries— Greece. By Lewis Sergeant. With Illustrations. | WITHERBY AND CO.: The Royal Navy List. By C. E. Warren and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Lean. July, 1880. |
| The West Indies. By C. H. Eden. | |

MUSIC RECEIVED.

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| CRAMER AND CO.: The Moss Rose. Song. Words translated from the German of Krumpholtz. Music by King Hall. | Souvenirs from the Operas of Richard Wagner. Three Pieces for the Pianoforte. By G. Garibaldi. |
| Autumn. Song. Translated from the German. Music by King Hall. | 'Tis Years Since I Beheld Thy Face. Romance. By Ralph Percy. Music by Lillie Albrecht. |
| DAVISON AND CO.: The Bridal Chorus from Wagner's "Opera" "Lohengrin." Transcribed for the Harp. By Charles Oberthür. | Old England. Four Easy and Brilliant Fantasias on English Airs for the Pianoforte. By R. Harvey. |
| On the Golden Sands. Song. By Mary Mark Lemon. Music by L. de Lara. | Amanda. Waltz and Galop for the Pianoforte. By W. Godfrey. |
| The Cherry Mariners. Song. Words and Music by Harry Croft Miller. | Alice, Where Art Thou? Arranged by G. B. Allen as a Quartet for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. Words by Wellington Guernsey. Music by J. Ascher. |
| Cyprian. Polka and Waltz for Pianoforte. By Richard Harvey. | I Look Unto the Golden West. Song. By Mrs. E. Caryl Fleetwood. Music by F. Von Losen. |
| La Bienvue. Redowa and Schottische for the Pianoforte. Nos. 1 and 2. By W. Godfrey. | GAITS: La Duchesse Gavotte. By Zeta. |
| The Irresistible Quadrilles. By J. L. Harrison. | |

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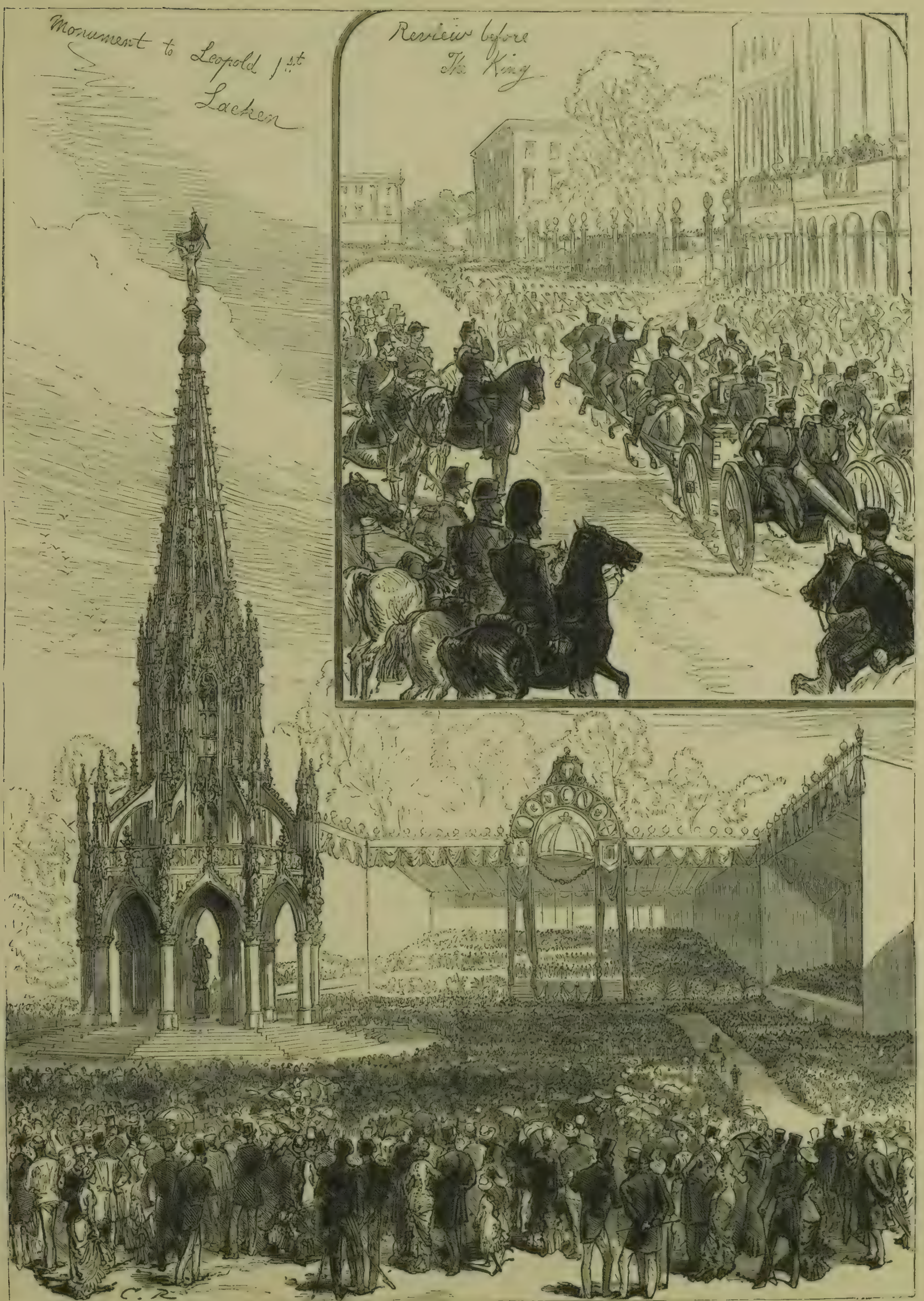
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JUBILEE FESTIVAL OF BELGIAN NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE: INAUGURATION OF THE MONUMENT OF LEOPOLD I. AT LAEKEN, BRUSSELS

SEE PAGE 115.

The Extra Supplement.

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. FORSTER, M.P.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland in the present Liberal Government has been compelled to perform a difficult and thankless task, the success of which seems even yet more than doubtful. It could only be from an overpowering sense of its urgent temporary necessity, and with no predilection for the abstract principle implied in this measure, that Mr. Forster and his colleagues in the Ministry brought in the bill which has just passed through the House of Commons. Many Liberal politicians in that House, and probably a large proportion of those in the House of Lords, are so much impressed with the social dangers that may be incurred by setting an example of interposing between landlord and tenant in restraint of legal process for the recovery of landed property on failure to pay the rent that they reluctantly side with the Opposition in this particular instance. We sincerely regret this divergence of opinion upon the question which is imperfectly signified by the title, "Compensation for Disturbance (Ireland) Bill;" yet we feel sure that the public character of Mr. Forster will lose nothing of the high estimation it has justly earned by former legislative and administrative services. If the Government, contrary to its recent and present expectations, should hereafter find it possible to carry Ireland through the imminent crisis of social and industrial economy without the aid of such exceptional remedies, so much the better. None will have more reason to rejoice in that happier turn of affairs than the Prime Minister and the Chief Secretary for Ireland. In any event, their future work of revising and completing, in accordance with the report of the Commission of Inquiry now appointed, the operations of the Irish Land Act of 1870, ought not to be prejudiced by their proposal this Session of a mere temporary and provisional relief to distressed tenants apparently menaced with summary eviction. The whole subject will demand a mature and impartial deliberation, in all likelihood, before the existing Parliament is dismissed; and whenever it becomes ripe for discussion, Mr. Forster's integrity of judgment may be relied upon to hold the balance equally between conflicting interests, and to maintain the due rights of property as well as those acquired by cultivating occupation.

We gladly take the opportunity to recall the memory of our readers to Mr. Forster's past acts of efficient and beneficent political activity, and to remind them of the general tenor of his career, which has been characterised by qualities of sterling worth in the sphere of English statesmanship.

William Edward Forster, born in 1818, is the only son of a man whose life ought to be held in remembrance as one of the most perfect modern examples of pure Christian virtue. It was wholly spent in teaching the gospel, practically, by constant and unwearied deeds and labours of piety and mercy, as well as by the preaching of "the Word." For the late William Forster, as a minister of the Society of Friends, without the prefix of "Rev." to his name, bore that sacred commission during fifty years. His biography, compiled in two volumes by Benjamin Seebohm, is full of interest and instruction; it entirely justifies the great esteem that is still felt, among those acquainted with that Society and its proceedings, for one so faithful, so humble-minded, and so earnest in his ceaseless apostolic toil, both of religion and philanthropy, extending over all Europe and the United States of America, as well as the British Isles. He married, in 1816, Anna Buxton, a friend and fellow-labourer of Elizabeth Fry, and cousin to the Gurneys, of Norwich; she was the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. At Bradpole, in Dorsetshire, where the Forsters resided about twenty years, the future Liberal statesman was born; and he was educated partly at Tottenham, in the Friends' school there.

No man could have a parentage more likely to produce a character of high and robust moral consistency, whether or not he continued to acknowledge the strict rules and negative scruples of the Quaker profession. The biography to which we have referred shows us less of Mr. Forster's early home than of his father's self-sacrificing diligence in the business of an evangelist, and in the anti-slavery cause; his frequent journeys all over England, Scotland, and Ireland, and to France, Germany, Italy, and Spain; and his missionary travels in America, the first extending from 1820 to 1825, the last terminating with his death, near Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1853. Though abundant details are given of the work in which he was engaged, it is not stated how often and how far his son was enabled to share the counsels and the zeal for truth and charity of this devoted Christian philanthropist. In December, 1846, during the Irish famine, he accompanied his father to that country, to administer relief from a fund raised by their religious society. They visited the same districts of Connaught and Donegal which are now again suffering extreme impoverishment. The following extracts from the elder Forster's letters to his wife may help us to feel the impressions then made upon his son's mind, of which we have been reminded by his most recent speeches in Parliament:—

"How the very poorest of the cottars are kept alive it is hard to imagine; no potatoes, no corn; or, if they had a few oats, they are in some cases nearly gone, and in others all eaten; none saved, or likely to be saved, for seed; no work—no wages—no credit; so that, even were provisions much cheaper than they are, they have not the means of buying them. Many of the small farmers are selling what little they have of live stock, and the sooner it goes the better, as it will now bring them something; but if the animals have all the meat starved off their bones they will bring them next to nothing at all. Few things touch me much more than to hear of their selling off their poultry just at the time when they might be likely to make a few pence by their eggs; and then at last their cow, and nothing, nothing left!

"Famine, in its direst forms, seems to be upon the increase from day to day; and it must increase, while the people are one by one reaching to the end of their stores of all that is eatable, and of all that they can turn into money to buy food.

"I think I have never before passed through such suffering of mind, unless I were to except those moments in which I have seemed to myself racked with unutterable intensity of feeling in thinking of the horrors of the slave trade. Sometimes I get a little relief to my agony in tears; but that is what I cannot command. I wish to be patient, and not to give up my trust in the Lord. In my most favoured moments a sense of the omniscience of God, and that His tender mercies are over all His works, helps me to stay my mind on Him, and to hope in His care and love."

William Forster then mentions, as a proof of the reality of destitution, that eight horses in the place where he was, near Castlebar, were allowed to perish for want of food. As for human beings, he goes on to say, "I hear of deaths from starvation wherever I go. I suppose them to be cases in which people are worn down by long fasting, and the eating of bad or unwholesome food, and that for days in succession, until they fall down and expire. If it be thus with them, what must be the condition of those that live, who are, day by day and almost all the day, enduring the misery, and all the sickening and the ravening of the extreme of hunger? It is

this that brings the keenest anguish to my mind; it enters my very soul, and seldom leaves it through the day."

The accounts of the Irish famine of 1847 given in these volumes may be compared with separate reports, one of them by Mr. W. E. Forster, appended to the Transactions of the Central Relief Committee. Enough has been quoted to show that the present Chief Secretary for Ireland, when he went to Dublin, three months ago, and heard the representations made to him by the existing Relief Committees, was not without sad previous experience of a much worse calamity within his own personal observation.

At that time, it should be observed, his public career had scarcely begun. He had been brought up to business, and was a worsted manufacturer at Bradford, in Yorkshire, some years before the death of his father, who resided latterly at Norwich. In 1850 Mr. W. E. Forster, having quitted the formal connection with the Society of Friends, married Jane Martha, eldest daughter of the excellent Rev. Dr. Arnold, Head Master of Rugby. The first occasion upon which, to the best of our personal recollection, Mr. Forster took part in any public meeting was in the same year, 1850, at a conference of the Lancashire Public School Association at Manchester, in which Mr. Cobden and other members of the Free-Trade party took the most active interest. It grew very quickly into the National Public School Association. Now, there can be no doubt that this movement for secular schools maintained by a local rate, followed by that of the Manchester and Salford Local Education Committee, which was for assisting the National Society's, the British, and other existing schools with payments from the same source, prepared the way for Mr. Forster's Elementary Education Act of 1870. It required twenty years of discussion to enable him to settle this question—whether or not a Local School Board should be authorised to exercise its discretion, according to the circumstances of the town or parish, in either granting head-money for children taught in approved schools under Church or Dissenting patronage, or else building new schools for ordinary instruction, with or without a little Bible reading. That controversy in its time cost more speech-making, newspaper article and pamphlet writing than the Repeal of the Corn Laws, or Reform. Mr. Forster was the practical politician who finally put it to rest. He has, perhaps, not forgotten the conference of 1850 at the Manchester Mechanics' Institution.

Lancashire and the West Riding in those days were in close political and social alliance. The name of "Mr. Forster of Rawdon"—the latter being that of his place in Airedale, between Bradford and Leeds—was therefore pretty familiar to Manchester men. He was esteemed a hopeful, promising, and rising public man; but it was not till April, 1859, that he became a candidate, without success, for the representation of Leeds in the House of Commons. In February, 1861, he was elected M.P. for Bradford. His first speech was a very short one, upon the American Civil War, but that subject frequently drew from him questions and suggestions addressed to her Majesty's Government in favour of a just neutrality, and especially of prohibiting the equipment of privateers for the Southern Confederacy in British ports.

It was in February and March, 1862, in the debate upon a motion to inquire into the mode of administering the Privy Council grants for education, that Mr. Forster came forward as the Parliamentary champion of a thoroughly efficient and widely extended system. But some years were yet to elapse before he could give practical effect to his decided views upon that subject. Neither the Ministry of Earl Russell nor that of Lord Palmerston had enough strength of conviction and confidence in popular support to undertake so great a task. Mr. Forster meantime held office as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies during less than a twelvemonth—from November, 1865, to the fall of Lord Russell's Ministry in July, 1866. It was the period at which the Colonial Office had to deal with painful and difficult questions arising from the excessive cruelties practised in the suppression of the negro revolt in Jamaica, the subsequent commission of inquiry, and the institution of a more suitable government in that island. We are not in a position to state precisely the share which may have devolved upon Mr. Forster of the official work and responsible deliberations concerning that affair; but we cannot doubt that all he did, or advised others to do, was agreeable to the sentiments of equity and humanity which belong to his character. His compassion for the negro race, though here no question of slavery presented itself to rouse his indignation, could not prompt him to go beyond a just and temperate reprobation of vindictive acts that outraged the principles of law and common justice. The arrangements finally made by the Colonial Office in Jamaica have been attended with remarkable success in the continued tranquillity and improved prosperity of the island.

At the end of 1868, when Mr. Gladstone formed his Ministry, Mr. Forster was appointed Vice-President of the Council. He did not, however, become a member of the Cabinet till some time later, when the Ministry underwent a certain modification. He lent his strenuous support to the great Irish measures of Mr. Gladstone, and his own turn arrived in February, 1870, when he brought in his Elementary Education Bill. Its provisions were substantially those which have been in actual operation during the past ten years. They were to procure an adequate supply of the means of instruction, partly by schools established on the voluntary system, more or less "denominational" or religious, but with the aid of pecuniary allowances from the public or local taxation, and partly by the schools which a Local Board might choose to erect at the cost of the ratepayers. It was left to the elected School Board of the place, that is, to "Local Option," to determine which of these different courses should be pursued. The second reading of the bill, on March 12, was vehemently opposed by the uncompromising partisans of secular education, and by a portion of the Nonconformist Dissenters; but Mr. Forster succeeded in getting it through all its stages, after twenty-one days of debating, and it became the law of the land.

In the next Session, that of 1871, Mr. Forster introduced the bill to establish Vote by Ballot at Parliamentary elections. It met with an opposition conducted in a most unusual and rather unjustifiable manner, by the contrivance of interposing more than two hundred incidental amendments, and by other kinds of obstruction, in its progress through Committee. Mr. Forster's exertions in contending against these manoeuvres were an extraordinary display of patient and persevering energy; he had to speak, it is said, not less than 231 times upon various clauses or amendments. The Bill was thrown out by the Lords, but in the Session of 1872 it became law; this was Mr. Forster's second great legislative achievement.

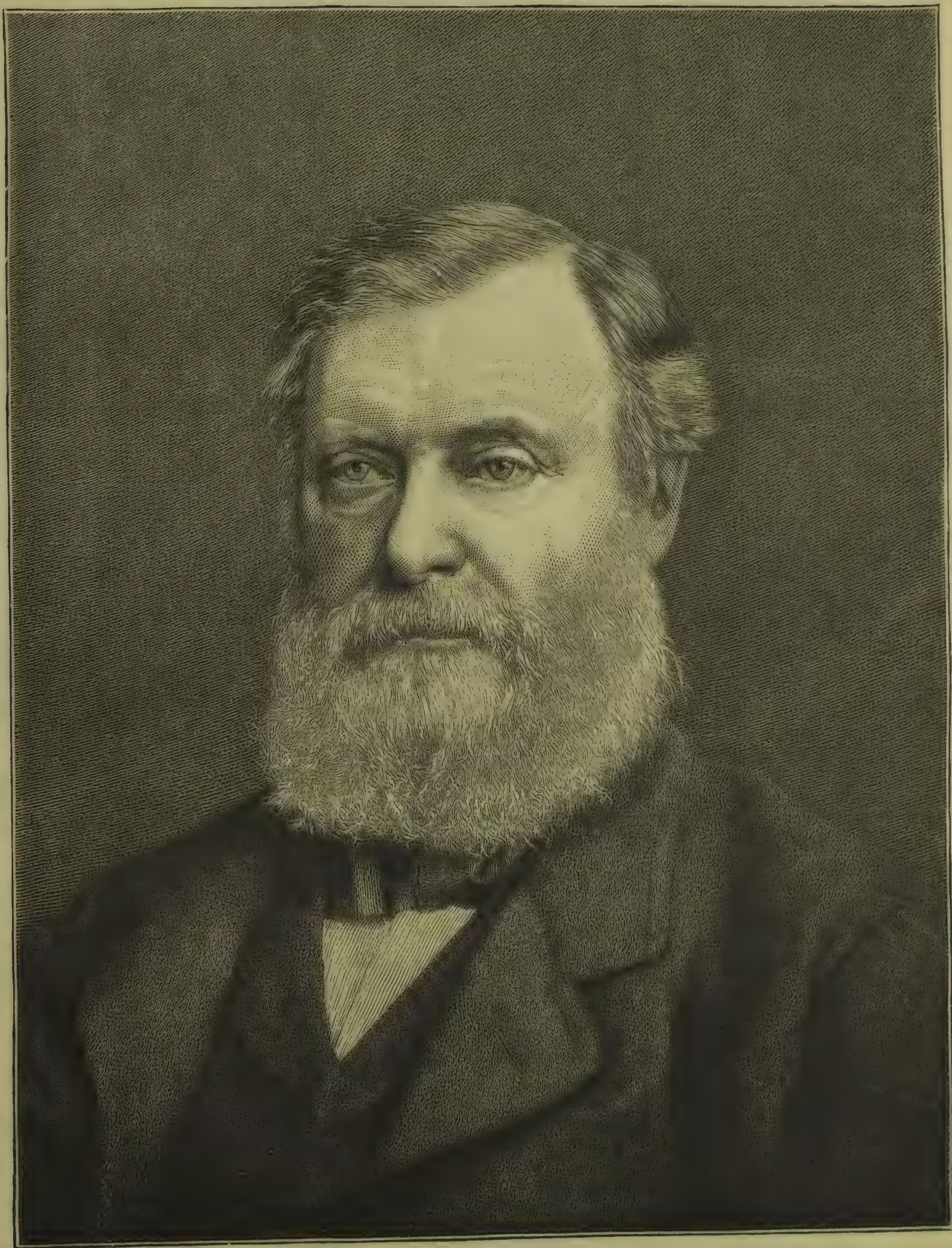
The part which he took in the late Opposition to Lord Beaconsfield's Government, especially since the Eastern Question and the Afghan War came under discussion, has not yet passed from general remembrance. Mr. Forster, as well as Lord Hartington, thought it worth while to visit Turkey and make personal inquiries and observations there. He has also visited America, and entertains a sincere esteem and friendship for the people of the United States.

Our portrait of Mr. Forster is from a photograph by Appleton and Co., of Bradford.

NEW BOOKS.

The veteran sportsman and traveller in wild regions of Africa and America, Captain Parker Gilmore, formerly of the 1st Royals, was employed during the late Zulu War on a special errand to the Bechuana and other tribes of the far interior, where the fringe of the Kalahari desert meets the western border of the Transvaal. Readers of *The Great Thirst Land*, his last book of interesting adventure, published nearly a year and a half ago, will recollect that the author was in that country on a hunting expedition about 1875 or 1876; and he then became well acquainted with some of the native chiefs of the Bechuana race, the Barolongs, Bamangwatos, and Matabele, dwelling beyond the outposts of European colonisation. When the exigencies of the renewed campaign last year, after the disaster of Isandhlwana, demanded an immediate supply of native labourers for the transport service in Zululand, it was proposed that Captain Parker Gilmore should at once go out from England. He was to be sent on by the military authorities in Natal, to negotiate with those Bechuans and other inland nations for the hire of a number of men, to act as drivers or leaders of the teams of oxen, or as porters to load and unload the commissariat waggons. It might have been supposed that the numerous Zulu population of our own province of Natal, adjacent to Zululand, would have furnished plenty of this kind of assistance, without going seven hundred miles farther to seek it among strangers. But Captain Parker Gilmore went out for the purpose, with credentials from the War Office; he made arrangements in Natal with General H. H. Clifford and Commissary-General Strickland, and started on his long journey early in April. He was occupied several months in an unsuccessful quest, and endured great hardships and perils, which are related in his new volume, *On Duty: A Ride through Hostile Africa*, now published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. The mode of travelling which he adopted was not so tedious as that of the ordinary bullock-waggon. He rode on horseback, leading another horse, and changed his mount each time that he off-saddled at a halt; while his Hottentot servant, the "after-rider," followed with another pair of horses. At one time, indeed, he got a light cart with a pair of horses to drive, but was soon obliged to give it up. He could not, therefore, take with him any travelling comforts, such as cooking apparatus or bedding, only a couple of blankets, his rifle, revolver, and ammunition; and he pushed on at his best speed, grudging the delay of an hour. In this manner, Captain Parker Gilmore made his way from Natal, across the Orange River Free State and the Transvaal, to Bechuana Land, with scanty leisure to look about him, and with no opportunity of sport; but his experiences are worth reading, as they differ somewhat from those usually met with "on trek." The reader can easily follow his course on any good map of South Africa, but must first be warned that the names of places are queerly misprinted in this volume; for example, the well-known Dutch town of Potchefstroom, in the Transvaal, figures as "Porchesbroom" and "Pouchestroom." The author's political opinions concerning the annexation of the Transvaal can hardly be considered of much weight, though he sojourned in the country shortly before that event. It is utterly absurd to fancy that there was ever the slightest danger of Secocoeni or any other Kaffirs attacking the central and more settled districts of the Transvaal, after the breakdown of President Burgers' Government in 1876. None of the Boer population had for a moment the slightest fear of such a calamity; and there was not the least necessity, on their behalf, for the arbitrary intervention of Sir Theophilus Shepstone; while the Zulus would have readily obeyed, as they always did, the pacific counsels of Sir Henry Bulwer. As for Secocoeni, he was compelled to sue for peace of the Boers. We are content, however, to find abundance of narrative entertainment, though not much sound political information, in Captain Parker Gilmore's book. He was treated by the Boers, in most instances, with the greatest incivility and even hostility, for they regarded him as an emissary of the British Government. They would not give him shelter or food, or even a drink of water, and he was once actually shot at by a man who looked like a Boer. It seemed as though the recent disaster to the British arms at Isandhlwana had aroused in the minds of the Dutch farmers an expectation of speedily recovering their independence, and expelling the foreign intruders. The same feeling apparently existed among the Bechuana chiefs on the western borders, and they all refused to let Captain Parker Gilmore engage the services of any of their people for the distant war in Zululand. We cannot but think that they acted wisely, and that the errand upon which he was sent to them was unreasonable and impracticable; but not more so than many other proceedings of our War Department, and of our Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, throughout that mismanaged affair. It is, however, a slight compensation that we have Captain Parker Gilmore's interesting book to read. He has added to our store of South African descriptive anecdotes those of his visits to Mr. Jansen, the good Danish missionary at Linekani; to Hashesheba, the kindly chief of Kania; to Gopani and E'Calapin, rival pretenders to tribal rule; to Mousewah, the Barolong chief, at Lotligani; to Sycheley, usually written "Se-che-le," the most powerful monarch of these parts; and to a friendly old fellow, Matchaping, some distance northward, beyond whose residence the author did not go this time. We should have liked to hear again of Bamangwato and Soochong, and of that true native gentleman, Kama, whose portrait is so agreeably drawn in "The Great Thirst Land." But the author found it hopeless to persist, against many adverse circumstances, in his mission to the native potentates; and it was all he could do to make good his own return in safety. Often destitute of the necessities of life, sometimes left quite alone on his way through the pathless desert, when the Hottentot had run off in terror, and a black boy engaged to attend him had died of some disease, Captain Parker Gilmore wandered over that inhospitable country, suffering repeated attacks of fever, and losing strength daily, while his horses were also nearly worn out. It seems a special mercy that he escaped from that desolate and perilous situation, and has returned to England to give us another acceptable book of South African adventure.

Cremorne Gardens, a bun-house, a steam-boat pier, and "a Royal hospital for emerited soldiers," with the figure of Mr. Thomas Carlyle perambulating the neighbourhood, will probably form the principal objects in the picture suggested to the majority of the present generation by a cursory mention of Chelsea; but a perusal of the two volumes entitled *The Village of Palaces*, by the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange (Hurst and Blackett), two volumes containing some very interesting "chronicles of Chelsea," will quickly cause that somewhat dreary picture to be replaced by another, a brighter, and, given the enchantment effected by distance, a far pleasanter. Few places, indeed, have undergone so much transformation, not exactly for the better, as Chelsea. It is for the better, no doubt, that Cremorne Gardens has disappeared, and perhaps there are few people who will bewail the disappearance, if indeed they have altogether disappeared, of the bun-house and the bun, a dainty, to speak from childish recollection, of a peculiar shape, sinuously put together, of treacly and unwhole-



THE RIGHT HON. W. E. FORSTER,
CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

some materials, to judge from the exterior. To regard Chelsea as a "village of palaces" may, at the present day, require a strong effort of imagination; but the contents of the two volumes under consideration are sufficient to justify the appellation. The reader will learn that "Chelsea Palace, or Place, became the jointure house of Katherine Parr, and after the King's death she continued to live there," and there it was that Katherine's husband, the godless Lord Admiral Seymour, played those unseemly pranks with her who was one day to be "good Queen Bess," which have lately been the subject of remark in an excellent little work entitled "The Youth of Queen Elizabeth." The reader will learn also that in the very early days of yore there were at one and the same time "five large mansions at Chelsea—viz., the Palace, the Manor House, the house of Sir T. More, enlarged or rebuilt by Lord Salisbury, Stanley House, and Shrewsbury House"—that more were built afterwards, and that even now there are "persons of note" residing at Chelsea, including Lord Cadogan, who is the Lord of the Manor, Sir Robert Collier, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Carlyle, Lord Wentworth, and Sir Percy Shelley, that "the healthfulness and brightness of the suburb is beginning to be again recognised, and that, the nuisance of Cremorne having been removed, "there is an intention of continuing these large buildings along the river-side, and of thus giving Chelsea a right to resume her ancient title." Whether the author be right or not in stating that there is nothing remaining of "Don Saltero's" is a matter of little consequence; the reader, whether old enough and experienced enough to have some faint personal recollection of the place, or too young, if not too incurious, to have ever set foot in it, will, at any rate, find an entertaining account of the "Don" and his establishment. He was Sir Hans Sloane's Irish servant, Salter, who, for some reason or other, or, more probably, for several reasons combined, "changed his name to Don Saltero," when he opened "the celebrated establishment which united the attractions of both barber's shop and coffee-house." The reader will also find a short notice of Doggett and the "coat and badge" to be rowed for by young watermen; and will discover, in fact, that, whatever may have been omitted from the volumes, there is a wonderful amount of information and entertainment to be derived from the "Chronicles of Chelsea." Some readers, however, may think that a disproportionately large number of pages are occupied by what has but a very remote connection with the history of the waterside suburb, so that the reproach of sheer book-making may occasionally be justified. It is always difficult, however, to turn off the tap of gossip, when the stream has once begun to flow. The volumes are provided with an index, a provision of the greatest service in the case of such a work, which is better adapted for desultory than continuous reading.

Paradoxical titles are often amusing; and it is impossible to repress a smile at the announcement that the main object attempted in *Six Life Studies of Famous Women*, by M. Betham-Edwards (Griffith and Farran) is to popularise the memories of certain personages who, however remarkable they were, and however full of charm and interest their careers may have been, cannot be said to have hitherto occupied so prominent a place in the public mind as to entitle them to be called famous. Fernan Caballero, the Spanish novelist, "by birth a German, and by marriage connected with all the bluest blood in Spain," no doubt has a "reputation" which "may be called European," but it is a reputation which is scarcely so general as to amount to what is commonly understood by fame, though certainly quite sufficient to justify a memoir of her, especially in these days of almost universal biography. A similar remark applies to Alexandrina Tinné, the intrepid African explorer, whose name would run great risks of being omitted by nine tenths of the candidates at a competitive examination who should be required to draw up a list of the famous women of the world. Of Caroline Herschel, "who minded the stars" for her more celebrated brother, the great astronomer, a tolerably complete memoir was published some four years ago; and yet it is doubtful whether even she attained to the rank of the properly called famous. Of Madame Pape-Carpantier, the "educational reformer," it is doubtful whether ordinary readers have ever heard so much as a bare mention. The same assertion may be hazarded in respect of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, so far as the name is descriptive of a certain lady who was a great Greek scholar. Lastly, Matilda Betham, though she "attempted and achieved much more than was usual" in her day, though she distinguished herself in several ways, is rather to be classed among those who have been associated with the famous—with the Coleridges, the Lambs, the Southes—than among those who have won a place for themselves upon the scroll of fame. Let us not dispute about terms and titles, however. Such women, if they cannot be correctly written down famous, deserve a wider reputation and to have the story of their lives better known than heretofore; and with that commendable view these six biographical sketches have been published. For the young particularly the volume is intended; and, bearing that in mind, one cannot but endorse the "opinion that a brief biography, to be read at a sitting without fatigue, yet so comprehensive as to embrace the leading features of life and character, is one of the most attractive forms of popular literature." And it may be added that, where the young are concerned, the impression produced, which in the present instance cannot fail to be beneficial, varies almost directly as the attractiveness. It should be stated, further, that a portrait of each of the "famous women," or of the women who have not hitherto been so famous as they deserved to be, precedes each biographical sketch, a concession judiciously and considerably made to that natural curiosity which prompts mankind, especially where womankind is concerned, to "wonder what the creature was like."

Illustrations and maps, invested with a peculiar interest in many cases, are scattered over the pages of *The Great Navigators of the Eighteenth Century*, by Jules Verne (Sampson Low and Co.), with a liberality bordering upon profusion. The portly volume, the contents whereof have been translated by somebody unknown, or at any rate unproclaimed, from the French, is the second of three volumes projected under the general title of "Celebrated Travels and Travellers," and is shortly to be followed by the third and last. In this great work the author, quitting the arena in which he has successfully disputed the supremacy with the famous Baron Munchausen, appears in his sober senses as a serious narrator, though he deals with facts which are scarcely less marvellous than his own stupendous fiction. He has already given us "The Exploration of the World" in his first volume, so far as that extensive subject has been investigated from the earliest times up to the end of the seventeenth century; and we have now "The Great Navigators of the Eighteenth Century," to be succeeded, in due course, by "The Great Explorers and Travellers of the Nineteenth Century," the account of whom will have to be presented in very succinct form, if a single volume, however stout and closely printed, is to include anything like the whole number of noteworthy personages and achievements.

At present, however, let attention be confined to the particular volume under consideration, a volume which English readers, when they observe how large a portion of it is devoted to the exploits of the gallant Captain Cook, will be proudly eager to peruse, however familiar they may be already with the details of that noble and melancholy story. This is the arrangement of the volume: two distinct parts, one of five chapters and the other of four. The five chapters of the first part are occupied, respectively, with some observations concerning astronomers and cartographers, and voyages undertaken in the eighteenth century, with notices of Captain Cook's predecessors, and with an abridged narrative of Captain Cook's three expeditions. The four chapters of the second part deal, respectively, with French navigators, with African explorers, French and others, with the subject of Asia and its inhabitants, especially China and the Chinese, and with the discoveries of Humboldt and others in the regions of the two Americas. How interesting such a volume must be is self-evident; and what rare judgment was required to extract from the variety of materials and deposit in a comparatively small receptacle the quintessence of the interest is equally self-evident. Suffice it to say that M. Jules Verne, if anybody, might be expected to display that rare judgment; and that in his volume, if anywhere, a reader may reasonably expect to find the largest possible amount of information and entertainment within the smallest possible, though that may not be an absolutely small, compass.

Assurance of instruction and amusement to come from a perusal of *Portugal; Old and New*, by Oswald Crawford (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) will be felt by all who have read "Latoche's Travels in Portugal," and observe on the title-page of the new work the announcement that the author is the same in both cases. And the assurance will be justified. An index would have been an advantage; but, in the absence of that, one may be thankful for an excellent map. The work is not, and was never intended to be, so exhaustive as its title might lead persons of great expectations to anticipate. It was impossible, indeed, to exhaust Portugal in a single volume, if that volume were to be of manageable size; but there is enough both of antiquity and of modernity to exonerate the author from a charge of misdescription. His book, as he truly says, "is neither a book of history, nor of criticism, nor of pure description; nor an antiquarian work, nor a social nor a statistical one, nor a book of travel; but it is a medley of all those things." Moreover, it is embellished and illumined by means of illustrations. Let it be added that the author is the English Consul at Oporto, and, if memory may be trusted, has filled that office for some years, so that he may be considered to write with unusual knowledge and weight. He leads off with some remarks concerning "the rise of Portugal," and follows these up with an account of King Alfonso Enriquez, before whom, he says, "there was no Portugal at all," but since whom, and because of whom, "there has been in this corner of Europe an enduring kingdom, which, in spite of its size, is in the true sense of the word a great kingdom." He then proceeds to offer some observations upon the Portuguese language and literature, confining his attention chiefly to the works of the two poets Miranda and Ferreira, concluding with a bare mention of Camoens, in whom the "Augustan age" of Portugal "culminated." After this, he plunges into the subject of "modern Portugal," giving more than a glimpse of its "country life and sport," and appealing to the experience of "most travellers to Portugal" as to whether "they have not heard at their very first dinner" that "Portugal is a country a hundred and fifty years behind the rest of the world." He has himself "heard and read this exact chronological comparison very often," and he declares that "it is a foolish and ignorant error." His readers, however, are likely to think that, in spite of his vindication, the error is only the comparatively venial one of exaggeration, and will not consent to deduct more than a century. There is a very important chapter devoted to the question of wine, and especially port wine; and this chapter will, no doubt, be eagerly perused and will well repay perusal. The chapter concerning Madeira as a resort for invalids will run the other way hard for superiority in point of interest; and, to tell the truth, there is hardly a page in the book which is not worth reading. The author delivers his opinions with an air of dictation, due possibly to his official position, and he makes assertions roundly, perhaps a little too roundly. At page 363, for instance, he says without any qualification: "The ancient Romans knew not of any night-sung passion-song." He is writing, of course, of the "serenade;" and it is probable that he would not have expressed himself with so much confidence, if he had remembered his Horace, especially the ode to Asterie, wherein there is an allusion to something very like a serenade, although the likeness may not be sufficient to establish a certainty. The author's style is that of a scholarly, accomplished writer, and he indulges in a vein of somewhat caustic but by no means ill-natured pleasantry.

THE BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE FESTIVAL.

The celebration, at Brussels, of the Jubilee or fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Belgian national independence, has been mentioned in our Journal. We give an illustration of one of its chief incidents, the unveiling of the monument of Leopold I. in the new public park at Laeken. The monument is the result of a national subscription which was opened after the death of Leopold I. It is situated in the centre of the park, which was prepared specially for its reception, and is approached by an avenue from the monumental church at Laeken. Situated on a plateau eighty metres in diameter, at a considerable elevation, it commands a view over the capital and its neighbourhood. The statue is of white marble, 5.50 metres in height, and is the work of the sculptor M. Geefs. The late King is represented in the uniform of a Belgian General, over which is worn the Royal mantle, which reaches to the ground. In rear of the monument is an open gallery, above the columns of which allegorical statues of the nine provinces are placed, under canopies surmounted by lions holding the armorial escutcheons of the nine provinces. The cella is surmounted by an open storey, from which arises the pyramidal spire, 20.80 metres in height. The spire is surmounted by a metal globe, on which is placed a wrought copper statue, representing the Genius of Belgium holding in one hand a civic crown and in the other the flag of Belgium. The architecture of the monument is in the fourteenth century style, while the statues are of modern character. The cost of the monument, which is the work of the architect M. de Curte, is about 700,000*fr.* On the pedestal of the statue are the inscriptions, in French and in Flemish, "To Leopold I. Grateful Belgium," and "Monument erected by national subscription."

The ceremony of inaugurating this monument was performed, on Wednesday week, by King Leopold II., accompanied by the Queen, the Count and the Countess of Flanders, with their three children, and by Princess Stephanie and her betrothed, Archduke Rodolf, Imperial Crown Prince of Austria. Addresses were delivered upon this occasion by the Minister

of the Interior, the Burgomaster, and by the Governor of Brabant. A grand cantata was sung, with orchestral accompaniment. The weather was fine, and the proceedings went off with great success. Another series of Belgian national fêtes will take place about a fortnight hence.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

The Congress of the Royal Archaeological Institute is held this week at Lincoln. Thursday was devoted to an inspection of the Cathedral, which is the subject of our Illustration.

The Episcopal See of Lincoln was founded by William the Conqueror, to supersede the ancient Saxon Bishopric of Dorchester, which is not the town of Dorchester in Dorsetshire, but a much smaller place of that name in Oxfordshire. Its diocese had formerly extended over great part of Mercia, or the Midland Shires. But Lincoln was a royal fortress, and was of too much importance always to remain in ecclesiastical subordination. It became, indeed, the seat of a Bishop whose rule extended far beyond the bounds of Lincolnshire. The present dioceses of Oxford and Peterborough were taken out of the diocese of Lincoln by Henry VIII., and that of Lichfield at another period.

The Norman Cathedral, built on the brow of the hill overlooking the river Witham and the vast lowland plain towards Boston, was the work of Bishop Rémy, a Benedictine monk from Fécamp in Normandy, who had come over with Duke William to the Conquest of England. A portion of its west front still remains, and three Norman doorways, ascribed to Bishop Alexander, between the years 1123 and 1148.

The Bishop from 1186 to 1200 was Hugh of Avalon, or Hugh of Burgundy, commonly called St. Hugh of Lincoln, whose personal history is of some interest, and who was greatly revered in Catholic times as a true defender of the Church. He commenced building the cathedral, which was continued by a successor and namesake of his, Hugh of Wells, from 1209 to 1235, as well as by his more immediate successor, William of Blois, and by the eminent Bishop Robert Grosstete, who died in 1253. The Early English parts of the existing edifice, comprising the choir, the nave, the transepts, indeed nearly all but the upper structures, are due to these prelates of the first half of the thirteenth century. St. Hugh the Bishop must be distinguished from a small "St. Hugh of Lincoln," a little Christian boy whom the Jews were falsely accused of murdering, when the piety of that age sought a pretext for robbing the Jewish money-chests.

This cathedral, like that of Durham, has a noble situation, rising conspicuously on the top of the hill, with its towers full in view as you walk up the steep High-street towards the Close. The east end of the cathedral is next seen, with a plot of greensward in front, and the road passes along the south side, and round the Galilee porch at the corner of the great transept, till the west front appears, with the two western towers immediately behind it, having a most imposing effect.

The interior presents many features of great architectural interest and beauty. The nave has a width of 42 ft., and its slender piers are set at an unusual distance apart, forming seven bays, while the side aisles, with trefoiled arches springing from graceful clusters of shafts, have a light and elegant appearance. The north transept has a splendid circular window, retaining its ancient stained glass, probably of the beginning of the thirteenth century, and one of the finest examples of that kind. In the south transept is a fine circular window of the period of Decorated Gothic, a hundred and fifty years later. The choir, which is believed to be the actual work of St. Hugh of Lincoln, may be compared with the Presbytery or "Angel Choir," built from 1270 to 1282, in the Decorated style, and containing many sculptured figures of angels. Here, also, is a tomb, called the Easter Sepulchre, which is remarkable for its artistic design and ornament, but it is not certainly known to whom this sepulchre belongs. The tomb of Catherine Swinford, Duchess of Lancaster, the last wife of John of Gaunt, and that of her daughter, are on the south side of the choir.

The central tower of Lincoln Cathedral, when you have ascended to the summit, commands a most extensive prospect of the neighbouring country towards the sea, or rather the Wash, looking in the direction of south-east. In this tower is hung the famous bell called great Tom of Lincoln, which was first cast in 1610, and was recast in 1835. Its weight is 5 tons 8 cwt., and its diameter measures 6 ft. 10½ in. at the mouth, but it is not the largest of English bells.

The Royal Archaeological Institute, after the opening meeting on Tuesday, when the Mayor and Corporation gave it welcome, and the Bishop of Lincoln delivered an address, made an examination of the old Roman walls, the city gates, and ancient parts of the castle. Excursions to Gainsborough, Stow, Grantham, Sleaford, Heckington, Boston, Tattershall, Southwell, Newark, Hawton, Welbourne, Leadenham, Navenby, Brant Broughton, and Somerton Castle have been arranged. The Bishop also received the president and members of the Institute at Riseholme Palace.

We recommend, for purchase and use on this occasion, "The Lincoln Pocket Guide," by Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart., which has just been published by Mr. E. Stanford, of Charing-cross. It gives a minute descriptive and historical account of all the places and objects of antiquarian interest in the county, as well as of the city and the cathedral; and is furnished with a good map, and with plans and other engravings.

A massive tablet, bearing the names of nineteen Princes of Wales, together with the dates of their birth, erected at the cost of Mr. R. Sorton Parry, who was High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire at the last visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the county, has been placed in a prominent part of the old castle, Carnarvon.

The Lord Mayor presided on Monday at a meeting, held at the Mansion House, of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund. Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., moved the adoption of the report of the Committee of Distribution, which stated that this year's collections amounted to £29,900. The committee recommended the payment of £26,616 to eighty hospitals, and £2143 to forty-six dispensaries, and the setting aside of £300 for the purchase of surgical appliances during the next twelve months. In their awards the committee made the following for general hospitals:—Charing-cross, £611; French, £186; German, £700; Great Northern, £221; King's College, £1458; London, £2916; Metropolitan Free, £233; Poplar, £303; Royal Free, £758; St. George's, £1633; St. John and St. Elizabeth, £116; St. Mary's, £991; Seamen's, £316; the Middlesex, £1458; University College, £875; West London, £256; Westminster, £816. Attention was called to the Eastbourne Convalescent Hospital, where, it was stated, some of the patients had been advised to go to confession, and had received manuals of instruction which informed them that attendance at a Dissenting place of worship was a "sin against God Almighty." The grant of £525 to that hospital was withheld until an inquiry had been made. With this exception, the report and recommendation of the Distribution Committee were passed.



LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

FOLKLORE OF AUGUST.

The first of this month is popularly called the Gule of August, or Lammas Day—the latter word, according to some, being a corruption of Loaf Mass; as our ancestors made an offering of bread from new wheat on this day. Others affirm that it is derived from lamb-masse, because the tenants, who held lands under the Cathedral Church of York, were bound by their tenure to bring a live lamb into the church at high mass. It was once customary in England to give money to servants on Lammas Day to buy gloves, hence the term "Glove-silver." In London on this day "Doggett's Coat and Silver Badge" are rowed for; and at Exeter, from time immemorial, Lammas Fair has been opened, the charter of which is perpetuated by a glove of immense size, stuffed, and carried through the city on a long pole decorated with flowers. An old piece of weather-wisdom tells us that "After Lammas, corn ripens as much by night as by day."

Hunting the ram was an ancient custom observed at Eton on Aug. 2; and on the Saturday after Lammas Day the inhabitants of Ripon, in Yorkshire, celebrated the festival of their patron, St. Wilfrid, by going out to meet his effigy, which was brought into the town with much grotesque ceremony.

On Aug. 4 a silver arrow was formerly shot for by the scholars of Harrow School, the competitors being arrayed in fancy dresses, made of red or green satin. The winner was led from the butts to the town at the head of a procession of boys, carrying and waving the silver arrow.

St. Laurence's Day (10th) is an important day on the Continent, for, according to a popular proverb, "if it is fine on St. Laurence's Day and the Day of Assumption, there will be a good vintage." A Basque adage says that, "After St. Laurence, on one day comes rain, on the next mildew." The Assumption of the Virgin Mary (15th) was formerly a great festival, when it was customary to implore blessings upon herbs, plants, roots, and fruit, bundles of which were taken to the church and consecrated as charms against hurtful things. In Germany this festival is known as "Our Lady's Cabbage Feast," because cabbages or ears of corn are blessed; and there is a notion that if it rains on this day, Cabbage Feast brings salt into the apples. According to the "Husbandman's Practice," "if the sun do shine on this festival, that is a good token, and especially for wind."

St. Roche's Day (16th) was in days gone celebrated as "the great August festival of the country," and was regarded as a general harvest-home. In the churchwarden's accounts of St. Michael, York, 1518, we find a charge "for writing of St. Royle masse, 9d." This saint is said to have devoted himself entirely to the sick; and the phrase as "sound as a roach" is thought by some to have been derived from the legends associated with him. The superstitious believed that by praying to this saint they would be protected from any pestilence. St. Bartholomew's Day (24th) is said to bring the cold dew, because the nights now begin to grow chilly. There are numerous weather proverbs connected with this festival. According to one we are told that—

All the tears St. Swithin can cry
St. Bartholomew's dusty mantle wipes away,

Another well-known rhyme tells us

If Bartlemy's Day be fair and clear
We may hope for a prosperous autumn that year.

It appears that in days gone by rain on this festival was believed to foretell rain for the ensuing forty days. And from the "Shepherd's Calendar" we learn that if St. Bartholomew's Day "be misty, the morning beginning with a hoar frost, the cold weather will soon come and a hard winter." At Croyland Abbey it was customary until the time of Edward the Fourth to give little knives to all comers on St. Bartholomew's Day, in allusion to the knife with which this apostle is said to have been flayed alive. Formerly, upon the eve of St. Bartholomew, the scholars of the London grammar schools were accustomed to assemble in the churchyard of St. Bartholomew, the Priory in Smithfield, where, "upon a bank boarded about under a tree," they had disputations in grammar and logic, and "in the end the best opposers and answerers had rewards which made both good schoolmasters and good scholars to prepare themselves for the obtaining of the gurland." In the early part of the last century this practice was not quite extinct in Yorkshire—the disputations being carried on at Lee Fair early in September. On the anniversary of St. Bartholomew's Day the great Smithfield fair took place. When printing-offices had only paper windows these used to be renewed on St. Bartholomew's Day.

St. Lissander's Day (26th) is said by the peasantry in Italy to be always wet, hence this saint is popularly called "The Waterer, or Water-Carrier." Some years ago the members of the Corporation of London went up the Thames annually in decorated barges for the purpose of counting and "nicking" their swans. This yearly ceremony was incorrectly called "Swan-hopping"—the correct designation being "Swan-upping," from the swans being taken up and nicked. Thus, a swan with two nicks indicated that he had been taken up twice. In the accounts of the Vintner's Company we find the following entry:—"Money payed for expence for uppyng of swanes, iiijjs."

There are numerous items of curious weather-lore associated with this month. Thus it is said that—

Dry August and warm
Doth harvest no harm.

They think differently on this point in the south of Europe. An Italian proverb says that "A wet August never brings death;" and a Spanish one, "When it rains in August, it rains honey and wine." Thunder is, according to the "Book of Knowledge," ominous, signifying "the same year sorrow, wailing of many; for many shall be sick." Of the many rhymes which relate to the harvest and vintage, we may quote the following:—"August bears the burden, and September the fruit;" and "August ripens, September gathers in." On the Continent the peasantry say, "August fills the kitchen, and September the cellar." By our Saxon forefathers August was called "Wead-monat-wead," signifying a covering, which expressed the beautiful clothing of the fields about harvest-time.

A waterspout rose out of the Atlantic near the mouth of the Bristol Channel yesterday week. It swept upwards to the peninsula of Gower, and poured itself upon the hills near Crin Bryn.

The London Clothworkers' Company have, says the *Bristol Times*, promised £300 a year towards the maintenance of the Bristol University College.—The committee of the British and Foreign School Society have received fifty guineas from the Company of Clothworkers, voted by the company in recognition of the extraordinary expenses incurred in the provision of a laboratory and other facilities for scientific instruction which the company consider to be most important for the teachers trained at the Borough-road College, as auxiliary to the movement in favour of technical education.

FINE ARTS.

The inaugural (spring) exhibition of the recently-formed Yorkshire Fine Art Society, which opened about two months back in the new Athenæum Buildings, Leeds, has, we understand, proved fairly successful, and the proceeds will probably be as large as those from any other first exhibition of similar character in the provinces. A second (autumn) exhibition, to consist exclusively of artists' contributions, is announced to open on Sept. 13 next, and oil pictures, drawings (of all kinds and etchings), or sculpture intended for this exhibition will be received from the 10th to the 20th proximo. Further particulars may be had of the hon. secs., Messrs. J. J. Wilson and J. W. Davis, at the gallery, Leeds, or of Mr. J. Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital. The Leeds exhibition may thus be considered as successfully established, and should be second to none but of London. Probably in no part of the country is there a greater number of art lovers and picture buyers than in Leeds and the populous towns within a radius of a few miles around it. The other provincial exhibitions of longer standing at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, &c., receive works for their usual autumnal shows at about the same period.

Messrs. Christie announce an important sale—viz., that of the whole of the collections of pictures, engravings, and books at Wimpole Hall, belonging to the Earl of Hardwicke. The pictures will be disposed of on Aug. 7; they include family portraits and many good works by the old masters. Among the former are Reynolds's "Master P. Yorke with a Robin," one of the same master's portraits of the Marquis of Rockingham, others of the second Earl of Hardwicke, the Hon. John Yorke, and Archbishop Secker. Besides these, are works by Zuccherro, Ravestyn, Van Dyck, Dobson, Walker, Van Somer, Jansen, Oldstone, Hogarth, Gainsborough, &c. The engravings will be sold on Aug. 9 and 10; the books on the following three days.

The *Scotsman* states that it has been decided to build an addition to Rosslyn Chapel, rising to about two thirds the height of the rood opening, and having its roof terminating behind the rood beam. The new structure is to be carefully distinguished in point of style from the original. Mr. Andrew Kerr is the architect.

We have received a large portrait of the Bishop of Lincoln, as he appeared at the visitation held last year in Lincoln Cathedral, lithographed by Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald, from a painting by the Rev. J. Mansell.

The exhibition of the Society of British Artists in Suffolk-street will be open free on Bank Holiday.

The last number of the *American Art Review* sustains its high character. It contains some first-rate etchings, besides other illustrations, and Mr. Linton continues his history of wood engraving in America.

A landslip at Passo Martino, near Catania, is said to have brought to light a large number of ancient tombs and artistic objects believed to belong to the cemetery of Sineatus, a town on the river Simeathus, mentioned by Pliny.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of Mr. Clare Sewell Read and Mr. A. Pell, M.P., the Commissioners appointed to visit Canada and the United States to inquire into the state of agriculture in those countries, has been published. The opinion formed by these well-known agriculturists is that America is, after all, no paradise, and that in the contest for agricultural supremacy, while fresh, unexhausted soil, a level surface, and the absence of stones are highly favourable for the profitable use of modern machinery, and the manufacture of grain by a scouring course of cropping, still drawbacks exist which tell in favour of the old country. These drawbacks are:—Severe winters, dangerous droughts, injurious insects, and, on the prairie land, in the absence of lakes, a short supply of good water. With respect to cattle, the American stockman in the West is possessed of singular advantages—land for nothing, and abundance of it; in the East, good markets for dairy and other produce; and in the Middle States excellent pastures of the blue grass, the successful growth of which opens up fresh prospects for the grazier. The Western country is poorly watered for better classes of stock.

At Sandringham Park, on the 22nd inst., the Sandringham Cottage Horticultural Society held their fifteenth annual show. The society is under the special patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The excursion-trains from Cambridge, Norwich, and the neighbourhood brought a large number of visitors. The show of flowers, fruit, and vegetables exceeded both in number and quality that of the previous years, whilst the imposing display of tropical and greenhouse plants, ferns, and flowers contributed from the Royal gardens was a special attraction to the visitors.

The annual show in connection with the Bedfordshire Agricultural Society was held at Biggleswade on the same day. The show of stock and implements was above the average, and the competition in the principal classes was strong. After the show there was a dinner at the Townhall, when the chair was taken by Mr. Whitbread, M.P., president of the society.

The Shropshire and West Midland Agricultural Society's Show was held on Wednesday and Thursday last week at Bridgnorth, and was, on the whole, very successful. £1000 was given in prizes. The gold medal in the implement department was given to Mr. Walter Wood, of Worship-street, London, for a new automatic string sheaf-binder. A dog show was held on the ground adjoining the show-yard.

A large number of gentlemen engaged in or interested in agriculture visited last Saturday the farms, extending over 1700 acres, in the occupation of Mr. Collinson Hall, in the neighbourhood of Brentwood. Mr. Hall stall-feeds the cows, whose milk he dispatches to London. He entertained his visitors at luncheon, and he and Mr. Mechi gave many practical suggestions for an improvement in British husbandry.

The annual exhibition of the Leicestershire Agricultural Society opened at Leicester on Wednesday. There were 842 entries, including 139 hunters, 92 for jumping and driving, 69 agricultural horses, 65 beasts, and 84 pens of sheep. Lord John Manners, M.P., presided at the annual dinner in the afternoon.

The Gloucestershire Agricultural Society opened its forty-second annual show in Gloucester Park, on Tuesday, which was largely attended. The entries of stock this year number 267, against 264 last year, and 245 in 1877. In quality the various classes are much above the average.

Prince Victor, the eldest son of Prince Napoleon, has attained his eighteenth year, and with it his majority, according to the custom of his house. He is still studying at the Lycée Charlemagne, and next year will probably present himself for admission to St. Cyr, the Sandhurst of France. The Prince is described as studious and intelligent. He is tall and of strong build, and an adept at field sports.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Grocers' Company have voted £100 in aid of the funds of St. George's Hospital.

Lord Derby has given ten guineas in aid of the funds of the City Orthopaedic Hospital.

Messrs. Farebrother, Lye, and Palmer state that the Royal Dramatic College has been sold by private contract, to be used, they hope, for charitable purposes.

The Duke of Westminster on the 21st inst. laid the foundation-stone of a new wing to the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

At the thirtieth anniversary festival dinner in aid of the funds of the National Orphan Home, Ham-common, near Richmond, Surrey, held the same day, under the presidency of Lord Elcho, in Willis's Rooms, subscriptions and donations amounting to nearly £700 were announced.

The committee of the Homes for Working Girls in London announce that suitable premises have been secured in a necessitous locality for the establishment of a third house. It is really a good old family mansion in Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square; and when altered and put in thorough repair will accommodate forty residents.

An earnest appeal is made for aid for the Princess Louise Home for young Girls at Wanstead. Twelve hundred and eighty-seven young girls have been admitted to the home and trained as domestic servants; of these nearly 1000 have been placed in situations by the society, and provided with suitable outfits; 203 have been restored to their friends. The institution has suffered sadly by the recent commercial depression, and one third of the accommodation of the home has remained unutilised during the past year for want of funds.

A fancy fair was held last week in the grounds of East Hill House, Colchester, in aid of the extension and improvement fund of the Essex and Colchester Hospital. The stall-holders included Mrs. Claughton, wife of the Bishop of St. Albans. Five regimental bands performed in the grounds. There were also dramatic performances by the officers of the Colchester garrison.

On Sunday afternoon, at a concert of sacred music given in the grounds of the Savile Cricket Club, Dewsbury, for the benefit of the District Infirmary, the chief choruses in "The Messiah" were given by a band and chorus numbering between 300 and 400 performers. From 12,000 to 15,000 persons were present, and a collection for the benefit of the infirmary produced a large sum of money.

The Earl of Dunraven presided at the annual festival of the News-vendors' Institution, at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday evening.

A dramatic performance in aid of the Atalanta Fund will be given at the St. George's Hall next Wednesday, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor, when Mr. Charles Ward, whose name has been favourably associated with several Shakspearean characters, will essay the arduous rôle of Richelieu in Lord Lytton's play.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CENTENARIES.

There are still some Sunday-school centenary meetings to record. About 12,000 children belonging to the Nonconformist schools in the neighbourhood of Yeovil celebrated the centenary of the establishment of Sunday schools on Wednesday, the 21st inst. A procession a mile and a half long, with numberless banners and five bands of music, paraded the streets, and the children were entertained with tea and other refreshments in a field adjoining Newton House. The occasion was observed as a general holiday.

In celebration of the centenary, and on the invitation of Mr. Charles Schreiber, the Church and Nonconformist scholars of Poole were on the same day entertained at tea. About 3500 children and teachers, carrying a profusion of banners and flowers, passed through the High-street to the place of meeting, the Mayor, in his official robes, and the members of the Corporation and the magistrates joining in the procession.

The Centenary celebration at Brighton (of which we gave some account last week) was brought to a close on the 21st by the infants' demonstration, which was carried out on very much the same scale as the elder children's celebration on the previous day. The little ones assembled in vans on the Steine, and were driven thence in a long procession to Preston Park, accompanied by bands of music and banners. In the park hymns were sung and the children were afterwards amused in various ways, including the release of fire-balloons and the distribution of toys. Tea was served in the ground; and the arrangements generally were very complete.

Twenty thousand Sunday-school children assembled on Thursday, the 22nd, in the great market-place, Nottingham, each carrying a bouquet of flowers, the occasion being a great centenary demonstration. Hymns were sung and speeches delivered, after which the whole assembly, numbering 40,000 people, men, women, and children, sang the National Anthem and gave three cheers for the Queen.

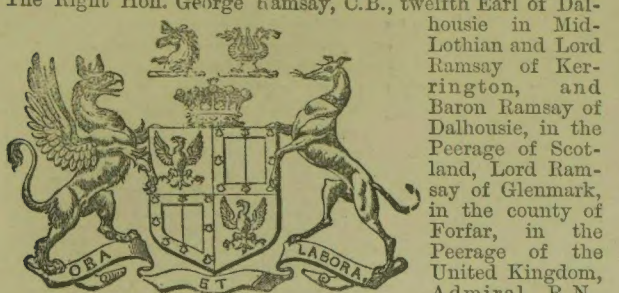
Yesterday week the Nonconformist Sunday schools in Faversham united in holding an al fresco festival in celebration of the centenary. The procession of children, walking two abreast, extended nearly a mile, there being 1500 of them.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week it was resolved to deepen the foundations of Waterloo Bridge, at an estimated cost of £40,000; to deepen the channel and enlarge the span of Vauxhall Bridge, at an estimated cost of £45,000; to rebuild Battersea Bridge, at an estimated expenditure of £250,000; to repair Wandsworth Bridge, at £5000; to rebuild Putney Bridge and improve the approaches, at £300,000; and to reconstruct Deptford-creek Bridge, at £20,000. Some of these works will require Parliamentary powers.

Last week 2595 births and 1482 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 159, while the deaths were 154 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 3 from smallpox, 32 from measles, 53 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, 16 from different forms of fever, and 202 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 354 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing steadily from 188 to 316 in the five preceding weeks. These 354 deaths were 98 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 171 and 176 in the two previous weeks, fell to 161 last week, and were 2 below the corrected weekly average: 91 were referred to bronchitis and 42 to pneumonia. Last week 5935 births and 3483 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. The mortality from all causes was at the average rate of 21 deaths annually in every 1000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 20 per 1000 in Edinburgh, 23 in Glasgow, and 30 in Dublin. Smallpox caused nine more deaths in Dublin.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.



The Right Hon. George Ramsay, C.B., twelfth Earl of Dalhousie in Mid-Lothian and Lord Ramsay of Kerrington, and Baron Ramsay of Dalhousie, in the Peerage of Scotland, Lord Ramsay of Glenmark, in the county of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Admiral R.N., died suddenly at his seat, Dalhousie Castle, on the 20th inst. His Lordship was born April 26, 1806, the younger son of Lieutenant-General the Hon. John Ramsay, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Philip De Lisle, Esq., of Calcutta, and was grandson of George, eighth Earl of Dalhousie. He succeeded to the family honours and estates on the demise of his cousin, Fox, eleventh Earl of Dalhousie, and second Lord Annmore, K.T., G.C.B., who was Vice-President of the Board of Trade in 1841, and twice Secretary of State for War. The Earl whose death we record entered the Royal Navy in 1820, and became an Admiral on the retired list in 1875. He was made a C.B. in 1856, was superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard from 1857 to 1862, and Commander-in-Chief on the South American station from 1866 to 1869. His Lordship was created a peer of the United Kingdom as Lord Ramsay of Glenmark, June 12, 1875. He married, Aug. 12, 1845, Sarah Frances, only daughter of the late William Robertson, Esq., of Logan House, N.B., and had four sons, of whom two survive. The elder son and successor, John William, Lord Ramsay, recently elected M.P. for Liverpool, now thirteenth Earl of Dalhousie, was born Jan. 29, 1847, and married, Dec. 6, 1877, Lady Ida Louise Bennet, younger daughter of the Earl of Tankerville, by whom he has two sons. His Lordship is Extra Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS COWPER.



The Right Honourable Anne Florence Cowper, Dowager Countess Cowper, and in her own right Baroness Lucas of Crudwell, Wilts, died at her town residence, 4, St. James's-square, on the 23rd inst. Her Ladyship was born June 8, 1806, the elder daughter and co-heir of Thomas Philip, Earl de Grey, Baron Lucas and Baron Grantham, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1841 to 1844, by Henrietta Frances, his wife, youngest daughter of William, first Earl of Enniskillen. At her father's death, Nov. 14, 1859, her Ladyship inherited the Barony of Lucas, which was descendible to heirs male and female, Earl de Grey's other titles devolving on his nephew, George Frederick Samuel, present Marquis of Ripon, K.G. The Countess was married, Oct. 7, 1833, to George Augustus Frederick, sixth Earl Cowper, by whom, who died April 15, 1856, she leaves two sons and two daughters—viz., his Excellency Francis Thomas de Grey, Earl Cowper, K.G., now Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who succeeds to the Barony of Lucas and to the extensive family estates; the Hon. Henry Frederick Cowper, M.P. for Hertfordshire; Lady Florence Amabell, wife of the Hon. Auberon Herbert, M.P., brother of the Earl of Carnarvon; and Lady Amabell, wife of Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, R.N. The death of the Dowager Countess Cowper is widely and deeply deplored.

The deaths are also announced of—
The Rev. Joseph Bockett, M.A., Rector of Stoodleigh, Devon, on the 16th inst., at Exeter, aged eighty-five.
Major-General John Fraser, late Royal Marine Artillery, on the 21st inst., at Annfield, Stirling.
Henry Williams Howell, Esq., J.P., of Glaspant, Carmarthenshire, on the 21st inst., in his eightieth year.
Lieutenant-Colonel Stonehouse George Bunbury, on the 11th inst., at Pembroke House, Southampton, aged sixty-two.
Edward Stevenson Thomas, Esq., M.R.C.S., on the 16th inst., at 49, Wells-street, aged forty-seven.
Walter Scott Mackenzie, Major Royal London Militia, and late 93rd Highlanders and 84th Regiment, on the 18th inst.
Commander William Stocker Robins, R.N., on the 18th inst., at Peckham, in his eighty-ninth year. In early life he saw much active naval service.
The Rev. Robert Twigg, for thirty-three years Vicar of Tilmanstone, on the 22nd inst., aged seventy-seven. He was fifth son of the Rev. Thomas Twigg, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, London.

Mr. Edmund James Smith, C.E., Surveyor to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. He was recently the principal witness before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the London Water Supply.
John Edward Fordham, Esq., of Melbourn Bury, Cambridgeshire, J.P. and D.L., on the 20th inst., at his seat near Royston. He was born in 1799, and married, 1825, Harriet (who died 1874), daughter of Sir John Gurney, Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and leaves, with other issue, a son, John Hampden Fordham, Esq., barrister-at-law, married to Catherine, youngest sister of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P.

Major and Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, on the 16th inst., at Pretoria, Transvaal, aged forty-three. He was eldest son of the present Sir Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, Bart., of Nosely Hall, in the county of Leicester. He married, Jan. 9, 1878, Janet Edith, eldest daughter of Archibald Orr-Ewing, Esq., M.P., of Balliknrain Castle, Stirlingshire, and leaves an infant son.

Elizabeth, Lady Wolesey, widow of the Rev. Sir Richard Wolesey, fourth Bart., of Mount Wolesey, in the county of Carlow, on the 15th inst., at Moosaphir Cottage, Kingstown, near Dublin, aged eighty-four. She was the daughter of William Smith, Esq., of Golden Bridge House, in the county of Dublin, and was married, as his third wife, to the Rev. Sir Richard Wolesey, Bart., who died without issue in 1852.

Vice-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B., on the 22nd inst., at the Grosvenor Hotel, Victoria-street, aged fifty-two. He was son of the late Admiral Sir George Robert Lambert, G.C.B., by Katharine, his first wife, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Cobb, Prebendary of Chichester, and Vicar of Sittingbourne, Kent. He attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1878, and

was made a C.B. in 1867. Admiral Lambert married, 1863, Helen Elizabeth, daughter of James Campbell, Esq., of Hampton Court.

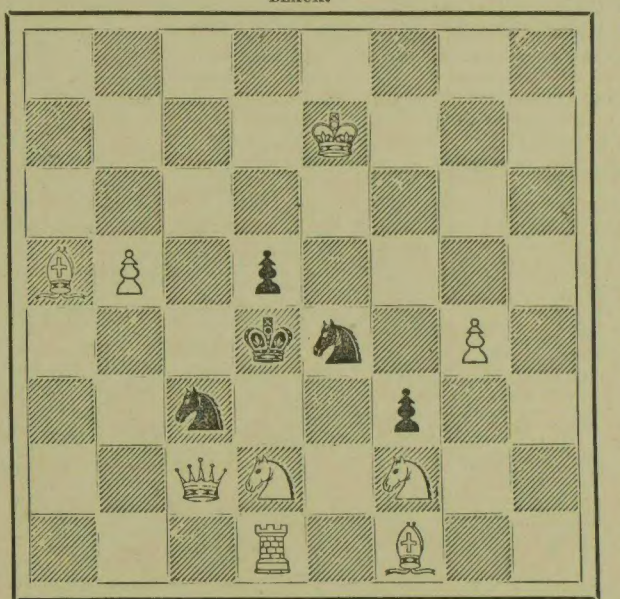
Baroness de Cetto (Elizabeth), widow of Baron de Cetto, formerly Bavarian Minister at the Court of St. James's, on the 22nd inst., at 6, Hill-street, in her eightieth year. The Baroness was the daughter of Colonel Thomas Burrows, of Dangan Castle, County Meath, by Frances, his wife, fourth daughter of the Most Rev. Lord Decies, Archbishop of Tuam. Her husband, who was Conseiller d'Etat et Chambellan to the King of Bavaria, and upwards of forty years Bavarian Minister at the Court of St. James's, died on Aug. 7 last year, aged eighty-four.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.
S K (Cologne).—The report is amusing enough; but its publication would certainly provoke a controversy, for which we have no space. The games referred to will be very acceptable.
T B (Bolton).—Too prosaic in conception; and, besides, there are at least two solutions—your own way and one by 1. R to Q 3rd, 2. R to K Kt 3rd, 3. K to Q 6th, &c. W B (Farnworth).—The position is much too simple.
G H D G (Paris).—The "inclosures" have been sent to your address. Such a match could not be expected to evoke public interest.
G F (Bournemouth).—Not suitable to our column. Send it to the Chronicle.
D A (Dublin).—Thanks; the problem shall have early attention.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1898 received from W Burr, G C Baxter, B C M S, Vleurgat, J Bumstead, and T Guest.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1899 received from Alpha, Ozokrine, Maggie Latta, M Dawson, W Burr, G C Baxter, B C M S, Barton and Co, Vleurgat, J Bumstead, P Jones, Thomas Guest, Lulu, and Lincopienia (Sweden).
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1900 received from H B D, O Darragh, An Old Hand, D Templeton, H Brewster, Kitten, M O'Halloran, Shadforth, Dr F St, Semaj, H W R, E P Villiamy, W Burr, Cant, Julia Short, E Firmstone, C S Cox, R Gray, T Greenbank, Jupiter Junior, B Nevis, R Ingersoll, S Farrant, E Elsbury, B L Dyke, Norina, R Jessop, L Sharwood, E Sharswell, G L Mayne, Elsie, H Barrett, C Oswald, D W Kell, W H K P, R H Brooks, J W W, M Dawson, Alfyn, J Tucker, Hereward, O Wolter, Pierce Jones, H Blacklock, N Cator, M A Hind, Kentish Man, W J Eggleston, Thomas Guest, Alpha, Meursius, W M Curtis, N Cator, James Latta, Lulu, James Dobson, A C Edwards, Ozokrine, G Fosbrooke, and Norman Rumbelow.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1899.
WHITE.
1. Q to Q R 7th
2. Mates accordingly.
BLACK.
Any move
PROBLEM No. 1902.
By FRIDESWIDE F. BEECHY.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played in the Tourney of the Buda-Pesth Chess Club between Messrs. KEMENY and JAKOBI.
(Two Knights' Defence.)

| | | | |
|---|----------------|--|------------------|
| WHITE (Herr K.) | BLACK (Dr. J.) | WHITE (Herr K.) | BLACK (Dr. J.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 21. R takes Kt | Kt to B 6th (ch) |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd | 22. K to B 2nd | Kt takes Kt |
| 3. B to B 4th | Kt to K B 3rd | 23. P takes Kt | Q takes P |
| 4. Kt to K 5th | P to Q 4th | All this has been exceedingly well played by Dr. Jakobi. He now comes out of the rally with his Pawn recovered and a fine attack in hand. | |
| 5. P takes P | Kt to Q R 4th | 24. Q to K B 3rd | B to B 2nd |
| 6. B to Kt 5th (ch) | P to Q B 3rd | 25. Kt to K B 6th (ch) | |
| 7. P takes P | P takes P | 25. R to K B sq loses the exchange at once, whereas the move in the text gives some hope of an attack if the piece is taken. | |
| 8. B to K 2nd | P to K R 3rd | 26. Kt to R 5th | K to R sq |
| 9. Kt to K B 3rd | P to K 5th | 27. Q to B 2nd | B to Q 4th |
| 10. Kt to K 5th | Q to Q 5th | 28. K to B sq | B to K 5th (ch) |
| 11. P to K B 4th | B to B 4th | 29. P to K R 4th | B to Q 3rd |
| 12. R to B sq | Q to Q 3rd | Evidently failing to observe the purport of Black's last move, 29. Q to K 3rd seems to be his only chance of prolonging the game, but Black should win in that case also. Suppose— | |
| 13. P to Q B 3rd | B to Kt 3rd | 29. Q to K 3rd | B to Q B 4th |
| 14. P to Q 4th | Castles | 30. Q takes Q B | B takes B (ch) |
| The moves on both sides have, thus far, been all in accordance with the "book." Here, if 14. P takes P, en passant, then, 15. Q takes P, Q to B 2nd; and Black has the better game. | | 31. Q takes Q | B takes Q |
| 15. B to K 3rd | B to K 3rd | and Black has won the exchange. | |
| 16. Kt to Q 2nd | Q to R to Q sq | 32. Q takes Q | B takes Q |
| 17. P to K Kt 4th | Kt to Q 4th | Instead of 29. B to Q B 4th, Black might play 29. K R to K sq, with a fine game. | |
| A well-timed move, which deprives White's time to advance his Pawns on the King's side. | | 29. P takes Q | B takes P (ch) |
| 18. Q Kt takes P | Kt takes B | 30. P takes Q | B to R 6th |
| The alternative move, 18. B to Kt sq, does not look more promising. | | Mate. | |
| 19. Q to Q 3rd | | | |
| To exchange Queens would cost him a piece. | | | |
| 20. K to Q 2nd | Kt takes P | | |

The Turf, Field, and Farm has an account of the first congress of the New York and Northern Pennsylvania Chess Association, which began at Syracuse (N.Y.) on the 21st, and closed on the 26th ultimo. There were twenty competitors in the principal tourney, divided into three classes, according to their known or reputed skill. During the meeting Captain Mackenzie played against a number of adversaries simultaneously; and Mr. Mohle essayed a blindfold encounter against five adversaries. The meeting is said to have been very successful.

A match has been arranged between Mr. B. M. Neill, chess editor of the Philadelphia Progress, and Mr. H. Davidson, of the same city. The tournament of the Moscow club ended in M. Solofzoff winning the first prize, the other prizes being carried off by Messrs. Hellwig, Mouratoff, and Maude, in the order named. The skill of all the winners is known to our readers, many of their games having appeared in this column.

Mr. J. P. Taylor's forthcoming work, "Elementary Chess Problems," is now in the press, and will be published, uniform with "Chess Chips," early in September. It will contain, among other things, hints to composers of two-move problems, and fifty specimens.

A congress of the West German Chess Association was opened at Brunswick on the 17th inst., when several tourneys for players of various degrees of skill were arranged for the ensuing week. Eleven competitors entered the Meister Tourney, including Messrs. Schwartz, Schallap, L. Paulsen, W. Paulsen, J. Minckwitz, &c., and at the time our report was dispatched the first and second prizes in this competition seemed likely to fall to Messrs. Schwartz and L. Paulsen. In the other principal tourney Herr Niemeyer and Dr. Rief tied for the first and second prizes, the third and fourth falling to Messrs. Guebler and Löwenthal, respectively. The problem solution tourney was won by Dr. Schwede. The visitors have been treated with great hospitality throughout the proceedings, and on the 22nd there was a cessation of play to afford them an opportunity for an excursion to Harzburg.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 15, 1876) of Mr. James Macgregor Mackay, late of No. 32, Brunswick-square, Brighton, who died on March 20 last, has been proved by John Mackay Plews and James Stevenson Forrester, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 each to the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wansstead, the Caledonian Asylum, Holloway, the Scottish Hospital, London, and the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary; to his wife, Mrs. Margaret Mackay, £300, and his household furniture, linen, books, plate, wines, carriages and horses, and £1200 per annum for life; and there are liberal bequests to his brothers, sisters, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his said nephews, Mr. J. M. Plews and Mr. J. S. Forrester.

The will (dated Dec. 23, 1879) of Mr. Thomas Stock Cowie, late of No. 15, Hyde Park-square, who died on the 14th ult., was proved on the 9th inst. by Alfred Howard Cowie, the brother, and Daniel Cowie Scott, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator gives considerable legacies to his brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces, cousins, and other members of his family, including his uncle, the Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, D.D., Dean of Manchester; and legacies to friends, including his late partner, Robert Wigram Crawford, and to servants. His residuary estate, real and personal, is to be held upon trust for his brother Alfred, his wife and children.

The will and codicil (both dated April 29, 1880) of Mr. Nathaniel Richard Brassey, late of 83, Southampton-row, Russell-square, who died on the 24th ult., was proved on the 9th inst. by Edwin Arthur Brassey Crockett and the Rev. Richard Ibbetson Porter, the nephews, and Frederick Halsey Janson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. There are numerous legacies, pecuniary and specific; and the testator directs his real estate to be sold, and the net proceeds, with his residuary personal estate, is to be divided into forty parts, nine of which he gives to his sister, Mrs. Isabel Eliza Porter; fifteen upon trust for his brother, Frederic Brassey, his wife and children; four to his brother Willoughby Brassey; three upon trust for his brother George Ashburner Brassey, and his children; three to his sister, Mrs. Mary Hancock; three upon trust for his niece, Mrs. Annie Oldershaw; one each to his nephews, Captain Willoughby Berthon and Charles Septimus Berthon, and the remaining one-fortieth part to his niece, Mrs. Jane Cruttenden.

The will (dated Aug. 18, 1879) of Mr. Charles Robert Fitzgerald, late of No. 17, York-street, Portman-square, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 5th inst. by Gerald Beresford Fitzgerald and Gerald Augustus Robert Fitzgerald, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves legacies to his brother, nephews, nieces, and servants, and the residue of his real and personal property to his said nephew, Gerald Beresford Fitzgerald.

The will (dated March 27, 1877) of Mrs. Hester Newby Besemeres, formerly of No. 4, Highbury-crescent, but late of No. 20, St. Mary's-road, Canonbury, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 1st inst. by Alfred Maples Jeaffreson, and Miss Jane Besemeres, the daughter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000.

The will (dated Sept. 15, 1876) of Major-General Sir Benjamin Travell Phillips, Knight, formerly of No. 1, Vere-street, Cavendish-square, who died on May 10 last at Paris, was proved on the 12th inst. by General Sir James Alexander, K.C.B., the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator's sons being amply provided for, he leaves all his real and personal estate upon trust for his daughter, Violet Ada Phillips.

The will (dated July 10, 1879) with a codicil (dated Feb. 8, 1880) of the Right Hon. Francis Jack Needham, Earl of Kilmorey, late of Gordon House, Isleworth, who died on the 20th ult., was proved on the 14th inst. by Charles Reynolds Williams and Major-General George Wentworth Higginson, C.B., the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator leaves to his son, Captain Charles Needham, £1000; to his nephews Major Harry Cust, Reginald Cust, and Henry Fox Bristowe, and to his executor, Mr. Williams, £500 each; to his nieces, the three daughters of Owen Grant, £900; to his gardener, Knight, £200; to his servant, Maria Hynes, £150; to Hammerton, a blind man, and to Jepkins and Chitty, his labourers, £50 each; and one or two other bequests. All his real estate and the residue of the personality he gives to his said nephew, Major-General G. W. Higginson.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN AUGUST.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")
The Moon is near Mercury on the 5th and 6th, but the latter day is that of New Moon. She is also near Venus on the evening of the 6th. She is near Mars on the evening of the 8th; she is near Jupiter during the night hours of the 23rd and morning hours of the 24th; and near Saturn during the night hours of the 24th and morning hours of the 25th. She is nearest the earth on the afternoon of the 17th, and most distant from it on the afternoon of the 1st, and again on the morning of the 29th. Her phases or times of change are:—

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| New Moon | on the 6th | at 48 minutes after 3h. | in the morning. |
| 1st Quarter | " 13th " | " 42 " | " 0 " afternoon. |
| Full Moon | " 20th " | " 18 " | " 5 " morning. |
| Last Quarter | " 27th " | " 15 " | " 4 " afternoon. |

Mercury is a morning star, rising on the 7th at about sunrise; on the 10th at 4h. 10m. a.m., or 29 minutes before the Sun, which interval rapidly increases to 1h. 10m. by the 15th, 1h. 35m. by the 20th, 1h. 42m. by the 25th; after which it turns to decrease to 1h. 32m. by the 30th, the planet rising on this day at 3h. 38m. a.m. He is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 5th, near the Moon on the 5th and 6th, stationary among the stars on the 14th, at his greatest western elongation (18 deg. 21 min.) on the 23rd, in ascending node on the 25th, and at least distance from the Sun on the 29th.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 8th at 7h. 58m. p.m., or 22 minutes after sunset, which interval gradually increases to 29 minutes by the 18th, and to half an hour by the 28th; the planet setting on this day at 7h. 24m. p.m. Near the Moon on the 6th.

Mars is an evening star, setting 53 minutes after sunset on the 8th, 47 minutes on the 18th, and 37 minutes on the 28th, the planet setting on these days at 8h. 29m. p.m., 8h. 1m. p.m., and 7h. 31m. p.m., respectively. He is due south on the 1st at 1h. 55m. p.m., on 15th at 1h. 33m. p.m., and on the last day at 1h. 7m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 8th.

Jupiter rises on the 7th at 9h. 30m. p.m. or 1h. 53m. after sunset; on the 17th at 8h. 51m. p.m., or 1h. 25m. after sunset; and on the 27th at 8h. 11m. p.m., or 1h. 15m. after sunset. He is due south at 4h. 33m. a.m. on the 1st, at 3h. 39m. a.m. on the 15th, and at 2h. 33m. a.m. on the last day. He is stationary among the stars on the 9th, and near the Moon on the 24th.

Saturn rises on the 7th at 9h. 55m. p.m., or 2h. 18m. after sunset; on the 17th at 9h. 16m. p.m., or 2h. after sunset; and on the 27th at 8h. 37m. p.m., or 1h. 41m. after sunset. He is due south on the 1st at 5h. 10m. a.m., on the 15th at 4h. 16m. a.m., and on the last day at 3h. 11m. a.m. He is stationary among the stars on the 11th, and near the Moon on the 24th.

WAR !!

O men! what are ye, and our best designs,
That we must work by crime to punish crime,
And slay, as if death had but this one gate?"—BYRON.

THE COST OF WAR.—"Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman, and child in the attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school on every hillside and in every valley over the whole earth; I will build an academy in every town and endow it; a college in every state, and will fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace; I will support every pulpit and every teacher of righteousness, so that on every sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust, to heaven."—RICHARD.

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have just received from Canton some beautiful CHINESE MATTING, which they are selling at low prices for Cash. 1000 Bales, each bale containing forty yards of Matting, 36 inches wide, at 42s. per bale, carriage-paid to railway station.

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COMFORTING. a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

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A "Anti-Fat," Registered) is the celebrated REMEDY for **CORPULENCY**. It is purely vegetable, being a compound concentrated fluid-extract of sea lichens, and is perfectly harmless. No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person from 2 lb. to 5 lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. "Corpulency is not only a

disease of itself, but the harbinger of others," wrote Hippocrates two thousand years ago, and what was true then is no less so to-day.

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is endorsed by those eminent in the medical profession. Thomas Fairbank, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to her Majesty the Queen, referring to Anti-Fat in the "The British Medical Journal," of June 7th, 1879, says:—"I gave some of this extract (*Fucus Vesiculosus*) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I

have frequently given it for reducing weight depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it to fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who always suffered very much from rheumatic

ains about the only, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact which she quite independently noted."

"Frattive, Ala., July 20, 1878.—BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Buffalo, N.Y.—Gentlemen,—About three months ago I commenced using your Anti-Fat, at which time my weight was 145 lbs. and your medicine has done for me what I have

By following your directions carefully, I have succeeded in reducing my weight to 125 lb. This is all very satisfactory and pleasant; but just previous to commencing the use of your medicine I had purchased two suits of fine clothes at a high price, and find, to my dismay, that they are entirely useless to me.

price, and then, why destroy, what they are utterly useless to me now. When I put one of the coats on, my friends tell me it looks like a coffee sack on a bean-pole; and when I put the pants on—well, description fails. My object in writing is to ascertain whether you have not, in connection with your medicine business, an establishment where your patrons, similarly situated, could exchange these useless garments for others that would fit. I

think you ought to have something of the kind, as it would be an inducement for many to use the Anti-Fat, who now object to using it, in consequence of the loss they would sustain in throwing aside valuable garments. Just turn this matter over in your

mind. A "Clothing Exchange" is what you want in connection with your Anti-Fat business.—Yours truly, "GEORGE BOYD,"

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munro, N. Y.—Guttenberg.—I weigh 335 lb. I am a member of the oil firm of Telfair, Snedeker, and Rucker, 105, John-street, New York. I am constantly travelling. Have intended to write to get some of your Anti-Fat, but have been waiting to come across some one who has actually taken your medicine.

So to-day I have the gratification of interviewing Mr. George Boyd, of Prattville. He informs me that he reduced himself from 219 to 158 pounds in four months.

"Yours truly, COL. HOUSTON RUCKER."

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